THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

The Future of China's Exports
By Julean Arnold

The Case of Chiang Kai-shek Versus Feng Yu-hsiang

Golden Rule in Sino-Foreign Relations
By P. T. Chen

The High Cost of Protecting Japanese Subjects in China
By Kiyosawa Retsu

Famine and Mohammedan Banditry in the Northwest
By Harry Paxton Howard

What Another British Paper Thinks of the N. C. D. N. Case

評論報

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1929

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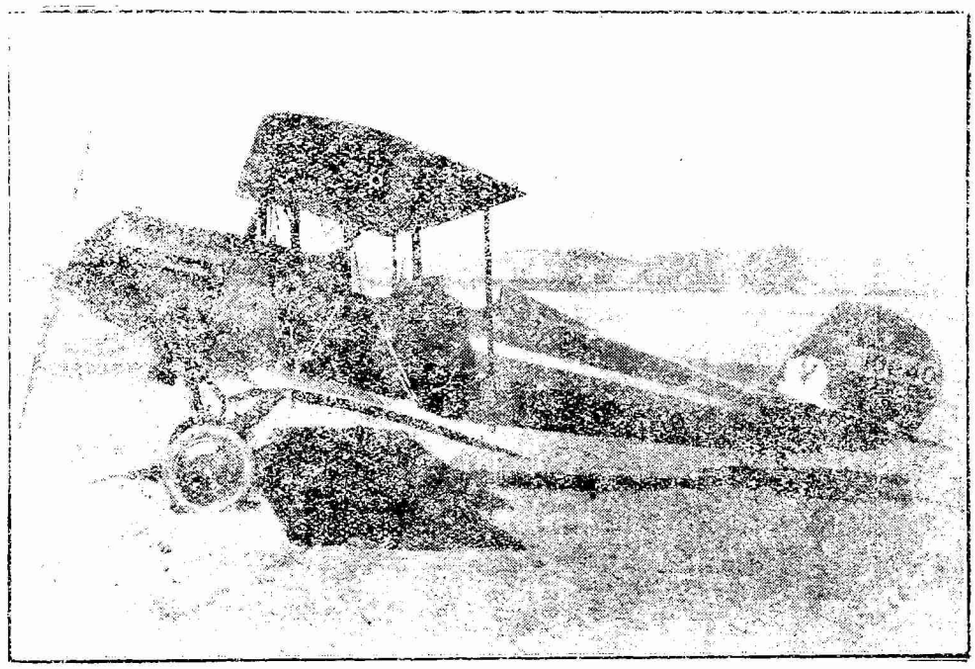

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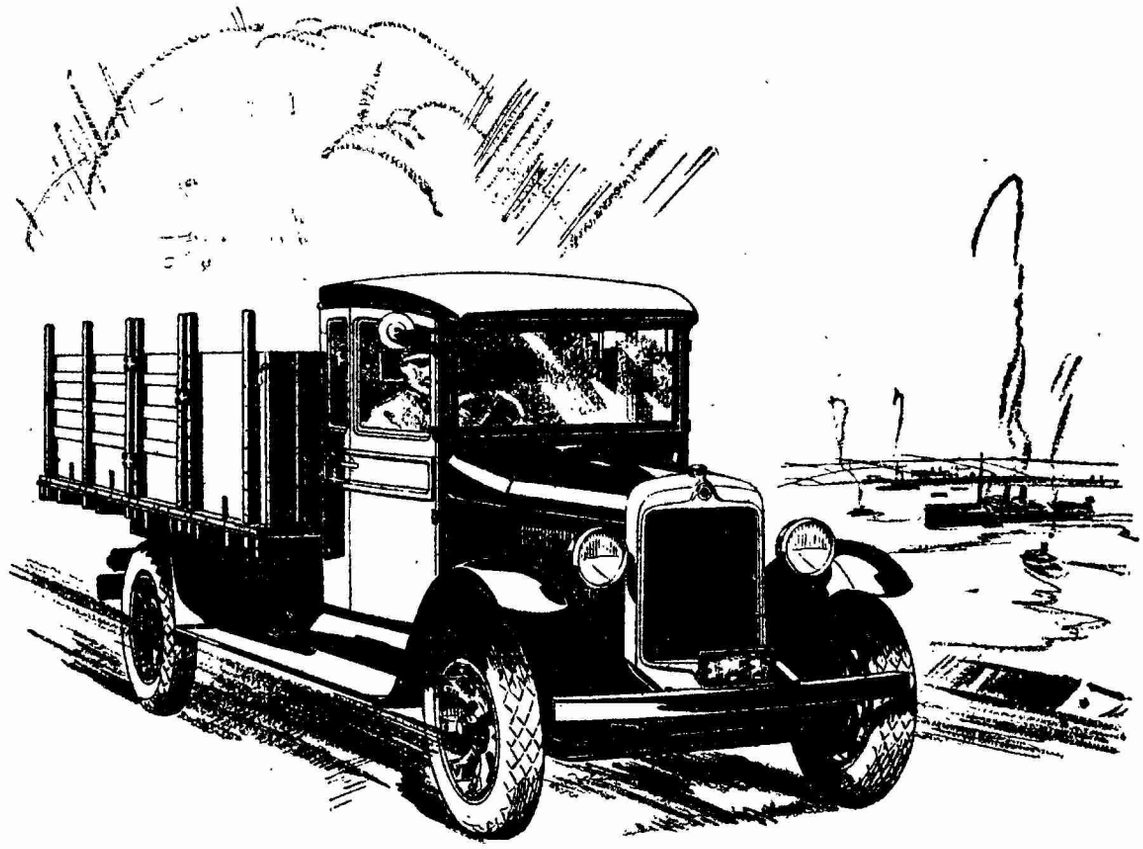

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WHAT ANOTHER BRITISH PAPER THINKS OF N. C. D. N. CASE

THE DECISION of the Nanking authorities to ban the *North China Daily News*, the most influential foreign newspaper in China, from the mails is a sign of the times, says the *Straits Times*, a leading British newspaper published in the Straits Settlements. "Whether they like it or not, foreigners in China have got to change their attitude towards, the country in which they live. They still enjoy extraterritoriality, but with the establishment of stable conditions the creation of a properly trained judiciary administering an acceptable code of laws cannot be long delayed. Tariff autonomy has already been conceded, and the foreign concessions, if not a thing of the past, soon will be. The motto of the *North China Daily News*, appearing on its editorial page, is 'Impartial not Neutral,' and that is not good enough. During the revolutionary period, when there was bitter anti-foreign feeling in China, it was impossible for a foreign newspaper published in that country to remain neutral. But as China makes progress towards complete independence, so will the entire foreign press have to change its tune. The *Japan Advertiser*, which is an extremely influential newspaper, is studiously careful in its attitude towards the Japanese Government; it comments on Japanese affairs from the standpoint of political evolution and that alone, and its sympathetic and intelligent policy has given it the ear of the Western-educated intelligentsia of the country. The English newspapers in Bangkok are in a similar position, and, while they do not hesitate to offer advice or criticism, they do it in a manner befitting foreigners living among an independent and sensitive people. One does not have to be rabidly pro-Chinese to sympathise with the Nationalist attempt to enforce a different attitude in newspapers circulating in their territory. And how long will it be before the admirable editorial offices of the *North China Daily News* will also be on Chinese territory?" This comment by the British newspaper in the Straits Settlements, accords with the statement which has appeared in these columns of *The Review*, that the action of the National Government in barring the *North-China Daily News* from the mail has no direct connection with the principle of "freedom of the press," which element has been emphasized in the comment on the subject that has appeared in other foreign newspapers in China. It is perfectly true that there is no such thing as "freedom of the press" in China from the standpoint of the Chinese newspapers, while many of the foreign newspapers published in China under extraterritoriality, which makes them exempt from the laws of China, have abused their privileges to such an extent that all newspapers are likely to suffer when the Chinese finally obtain jurisdiction over their own domestic household.

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A CASE OF CONTEMPTIBLE REPORTING

ON MONDAY, May 20, at about 9:40 o'clock in the morning, a Chinese, the proprietor of a hot-water shop located in the western district of Shanghai, was killed as the result of an encounter with British soldiers who have an encampment in that district. The *North China Daily News*, the local official British newspaper in its issue of May 24 published a complete report of the Coroner's inquest, showing that a small Chinese boy, aged 16, had been assaulted by some of the soldiers. The boy's testimony suggested carnality, but the soldiers alleged that the boy was guilty of stealing from the military camp. The boy called to his father for assistance and in the ensuing fight the father was killed. Much has appeared in the Chinese newspapers regarding the incident, there being the usual demands for the evacuation of the British troops, reparations for the family of the deceased, combined with the demand for abolition of extraterritoriality, etc. What interests us most regarding this case, aside from the incident itself, is the manner in which one of the leading Shanghai foreign newspapers, *The China Press*, reported the incident in its issue of May 24, the following being the report in full, including the headlines.

Chinese Youth Steals Tommy's Boots, Loses Life

Soldier Also Badly Injured In Melee At Kiaochow Road Camp

The systematic robbing of boots and other personal effects from Tommy Atkins' camp has cost a Chinese his life. Young and old were cunning adepts at the game, it was brought out at the inquest yesterday on the body of the deceased who on Monday, succumbed to injuries sustained a day previously, at Kiaochow and Singapore road corner, where the camp of the British soldiers is situated.

Private Price of the 2nd. Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment spied, a Chinese boy steal through the fence of the regimental compound. Going to investigate he caught the boy before he could flee. It was 9:30 in the night and the boy had no business at all to be within the compound at that late hour, bearing in mind that even during the day only those with special permits are allowed to enter.

The boy shouted, and attracted by his cries, a few soldiers came there and the boy was taken to the gate and ordered to clear out. In the meantime a knot of Chinese had gathered at the gate and one of them hit such a hard blow with a bamboo on Pvt. Price's forehead that he fell senseless.

Among the crowd of Chinese outside the gate was also the lad's father, a hot water merchant, as well as his servant. Not content with the unwarranted punishment inflicted on Pvt. Price, the hot water merchant became ferocious and ran amok forcing his way into the regimental compound and creating a disturbance. With force he was made to clear out through the gate, and during the melee he seems to have been hurt.

It was not disclosed at the inquest whether or not the deceased was suffering from any incurable or old maladies. Evidence was given that systematic thefts of boots and other personal effects belonging to the soldiers were being committed and that the gang were doubtless concerned in it.

In the heading we labeled this news-tiem from *The China Press*, a case of "Contemptible Reporting," and we believe that our readers will bear us out in this appellation, because a careful perusal of the news item in question fails absolutely to disclose who was killed or who was responsible for the killing. The responsibility for this example of "contemptible reporting" rests not with the reporter who may have written the article, but with the proprietors of *The China Press*, a newspaper printed in the English language in Shanghai, which parades as an American newspaper, but which is actually owned to the extent of about 95 percent of its shares by a British company, the Edward Ezra Estate, and which is managed by two Shanghai foreigners, the brothers Arthur and Theodore Sopher, one of whom is registered in the British Consulate and the other in the local French Consulate. Why *The China Press* reported the killing of the Chinese shopkeeper at all, we do not know, but they did report it and in such a camouflaged manner that the entire blame for the killing was placed on the Chinese, the proprietors of the paper apparently trying to shield the British soldier from any possible blame in connection with the affair. Sometime ago we reprinted a comment from another Shanghai foreign newspaper, *The Evening Post* (American-owned), which asked the pertinent question as to what country the editors of *The China Press* could be referring to when they used the editorial "we". In that particular case the editorial referred to the reparations dispute, the argument used being obnoxious to most Americans. While most Americans in the Far East are familiar with the real status of *The China Press*, it is an unfortunate situation that most Chinese and foreigners of non-American nationality in this part of the world still look upon the paper as being an expression of American genius, when as a matter of fact Americans have nothing whatever to do with its policy.

RED CROSS TO INVESTIGATE FAMINE IN CHINA

A GROUP of four investigators from the head office of the American Red Cross sailed from Vancouver for China on Friday, May 30, their purpose being to make a complete survey of actual famine conditions in China. A message from the *United Press*, which appeared in the *Peking Leader* on May 21, stated that while the American Red Cross had heretofore refused to associate itself with efforts previously made by other American relief agencies for relieving famine in China, that it was now believed that something would be done. When the matter of assisting in the relief of famine was first put up to the Red Cross in Washington more than a year ago, the directors ruled that since the Red Cross was organized to deal with great disasters, it could not participate in any efforts to relieve distress in China "that resulted from chronic conditions rather than an emergency." Despite this announcement, it was known, however, that the actual reason for the refusal of the Red Cross to do anything was due largely to reports from the American Legation in Peiping alleging that the famine conditions in China were the result of civil wars and banditry rather than natural causes, hence the American Red Cross could not be expected to participate in any relief measures. Another American organization known as the China Famine Relief, however, decided to go ahead with a drive and while the campaign suffered on account of the refusal of the Red Cross to participate and the adverse attitude of certain foreign organizations of the "die-hard" type in China, the promoters were successful in raising approximately G. $500,000 which has been remitted to China and is now being used in the purchase of grain and in certain road construction projects in the famine areas upon which famine victims are being employed.

While there has been no official statement of the reasons for the changed attitude of the American Red Cross, it is reported on good authority that it came from a suggestion on the part of President Hoover

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that the Red Cross should interest itself in famine conditions in China at least to the extent of making an official investigation. President Hoover's interest in actual famine conditions in China are said to have resulted from reports which he has received from private sources in China indicating that a most serious condition does exist, despite reports to the contrary which were sent to Washington last year through certain official sources. The attitude of the American Legation on the question of actual famine conditions in China, is also reported to have materially changed as a result of a recent trip into the famine areas in Honan, Shensi and Kansu by Lieut. Bales of the Legation staff who was accompanied by one of the officials of the China International Famine Relief Association of Peiping. The fact that serious famine conditions do exist in China is no longer a subject of argument; there may be argument regarding the cause of the famine conditions or the advisability or possibility of rendering assistance under present conditions, but no argument regarding the actual existence of famine. The Shanghai newspapers have printed numerous stories from eye-witnesses which indicate that conditions may be even worse than in the last serious famines of 1906 and 1921. The chief problem that the Red Cross will face will be in connection with the matter of extending relief under present conditions in China, a large part of the famine area being directly involved in the present disturbed politics resulting from the impending clash between Generals Chiang Kai-shek and Feng Yu-hsiang.

SHANGHAI HAS OUTGROWN THE "CHIT" SYSTEM

WHEN SHANGHAI was a small town and all foreign residents were known to each other and to the retail merchants, the so-called 'chit" system was a convenience, but now that Shanghai has become a world port with a foreign population of forty or fifty thousand and a Chinese population of two or three millions, it has obviously outgrown a credit system that belongs to a bygone age. We believe we are correct in saying that Shanghai probably is the only large city in the world where it is possible for a stranger to obtain credit for goods or services by merely signing his name or initials to a little slip of paper, otherwise a "chit." The word "chit" itself deserves definition, most authorities attributing it to the Hindu word *chitthi*, meaning letter or note. If this explanation is correct, it means that the "chit" system was introduced into the China ports by the early British traders from India "when no real gentleman ever paid his bills in cash." He merely signed a little slip of paper, an "I. O. U." which the merchants, or "shopkeepers" were expected to collect at the end of the month. As stated, this system worked satisfactorily in the early days when the foreign populations were small and ships infrequent. Now, however, it is a different story and the system has led to abuse which adversely affects the whole population. A few years ago one of the leading foreign hotels in Shanghai "wrote off" the sum of Tls. 40,000 for "bad-chits," this being the results from one year's experience with this pernicious system. Now we have the case of a local taxicab company which is having financial difficulties because of some $60,000 in bad debts, all that the company having to show being a safe-full of "chits," or little slips of paper containing the names of persons who have used the taxicabs during the year. It is reported that many of these "chits" contain the names of dead and gone celebrities, including "George Washington," "Abraham Lincoln," "Napoleon," and "King George." The persons who signed these fictitious names have either departed from Shanghai or have no intentions of paying their legitimate bills and the company holds the bag. In the case of the hotel company which has larger financial resource, the prices have simply been advanced to cover the bad debts which have been written off. In the British colony of Hongkong, the "chit-system" has been made illegal and it's time Shanghai did something along the same line. The merchants themselves could easily solve this problem through cooperation, but due to national jealousies and competition, that has not been possible, hence the necessity for some official regulation that would force the adoption of modern business practices which the merchants apparently haven't sufficient intelligence or enterprise to put into effect themselves.

RECENT INDIAN CASES AND EXTRATERRITORIALITY

ELSEWHERE in this issue of *The Review* appears an article contributed by a British Indian, a member of the so-called Eastern Oppressed People's Association, which maintains its headquarters in Nanking under the protection of the Kuomintang, that should arouse the sympathy of all right-thinking people, regardless of race or color. The article calls attention to the recent deportation of British Indians from Shanghai on the grounds that they have been reading "seditious" newspapers published in India and sent to subscribers here. The Judge in the Local British Court, Mr. A. J. Martin, ruled that "seditious speeches had been delivered..... regardless whether they had been read from newspapers or delivered extemporaneously." Mr. Priestwood, the Police Prosecutor, during the course of the trial even alleged that the color of the hat worn by one of the accused, indicated a seditious attitude, "because loyal Sikhs always wore white or colored turbans." Further on, in reference to the newspapers that the Indians were accused of reading, Mr. Priestwood declared that "constant reading from a known labor newspaper branded the reader as having a certain belief in what he read." Therefore, to follow Mr. Priestwood's line of reasoning, because the British Indians in Shanghai read their own nationalist newspapers, they must be guilty of "sedition." In order to prove their loyalty to the British Empire, Mr. Priestwood apparently would compel all Indians to read the local *North-China Daily News*, regardless whether they understand the English language or not. Then in the case of another Indian, Charan Singh, who was arrested on the ground that he had returned to Shanghai following deportation, it was brought out in Court that he had received a passport from the British authorities in India to return to China; that he had resided here several years and had regularly registered in the local British Consulate, and had never been accused of any wrong-doing since his return. Despite this he was also ordered deported. These incidents in the local British court are of special interest owing to their bearing on the question of extraterritoriality. Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister to the United States, in a recent address in New York declared that the foreign consular courts in China do not come up to the standards which the foreigners in China were insisting upon for the Chinese courts before they would agree to the abolition of extraterritoriality. Many foreigners in China have raised a tremendous row because of the recent Chinese action in barring

the *North-China Daily News* from circulation through the mails, despite the fact that that newspaper has frequently advocated foreign armed intervention and quite recently advocated the building-up of a standing army in Shanghai for the purpose of opposing China's demands for the rendition of the foreign settlement. Such an attitude on the part of an alien newspaper would be branded as seditious in any sovereign country, the paper suppressed and the editors deported on a similar charge, yet nothing is said in protest against the action of a local foreign court in deporting certain foreigners from China merely because of their perusal of their own national newspapers published in another part of the world.

China's New Air Hero and the Aviation Question

CHINA'S LATEST hero of the air, Mr. Chen Wen-ling, who was commissioned by the Navy Department to purchase several airplanes in England, landed at the Tseng Chu-an aviation field at Amoy on April 12, having made the entire distance of about 15,000 miles by air. He was accompanied by a Danish mechanician named Johannsen. Commander Chen and his assistant actually hopped-off from England on March 4, but on account of engine trouble they were forced to put back for repairs. They finally departed on March 13 and, barring one accident and illness which delayed them for a considerable time in India, the trip was practically without incident. Their plane is named the "Amoy" in honor of Chen's home city. They flew over some twenty countries, including Holland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, the Balkan States, Turkey, India, Siam and Indo-China, to Canton, which was their first stop on Chinese soil, following which they flew to Amoy. According to Mr. Chen's present plans they will depart from Amoy on June 4 and will fly to Nanking, stopping enroute at Shanghai. The "Amoy" received a rousing welcome when it landed at Mr. Chen's home city and the accompanying cartoon by a Chinese artist which appeared in one of the Nanking newspapers last week typifies the elation which all Chinese feel at the youthful Chinese aviator's achievement. In an interview which appeared in the *Shun Pao* this week, Mr. Chen stated that they had planned to make the flight in three weeks from the start in England on March 4, but for various reasons they were delayed, first by engine trouble while crossing the Channel to France and again while flying across a desert in the Near East where they were forced to land. After some fifteen hours of work they succeeded in repairing the plane and again took-off only to suffer further damages in a severe storm on the border of India. They were again held up at Rangoon on account of Mr. Chen's illness, due to the extreme heat.

Mr. Chen Wen-ling was born in Amoy and received his early education at the Ming Li school at Kulangsu, following which he enrolled as a student at the Anglo-Chinese college. After graduation he joined the Great Northern Cable Company where he was employed for six years, following which he went to Germany for a military education in 1922. He returned to China in 1925 and during the agitations following the May 30 incidents of that year he served as commander of the student "army" at Amoy. Shortly after this he returned to Germany and enrolled at the Baumer Aero Academy and after completing the course returned to China last year. He assisted in the organization of the Aviation Board at Amoy and several months ago was sent to England with a commission to purchase several planes for the use of the Chinese military establishment, one of which was the "Amoy" which he brought back to China by air.

This Cartoon by a Chinese Artist, Which Appeared in the *King Pao*, a Weekly Picture Paper in Nanking, Typifies China's Welcome to Her New Air Hero, Mr. Chen Wen-ling, Who Has Just Completed a Flight from Great Britain to China. Mr. Chen Was Accompanied by a Danish Mechanician Named Johannsen.

The exploits of Commander Chen and Captain Chang Wei-chang, the Cantonese airman who recently flew some 6,000 miles over Chinese territory in the "Spirit of Canton," a duplicate of Lindberg's "Spirit of St. Louis," are of significance in connection with China's program of aeronautical development and are timely due to the controversy which has developed in connection with the recently-established Chinese National Aviation Corporation which has made a contract with the Curtiss airplane interests of the United States for the purpose of developing mail, passenger and freight services throughout the country. The State Council on May 24 issued a mandate promulgating the regulations governing the organization and functions of the China National Aviation Corpora-

tion, which are as follows:

The National Aviation Corporation shall be organized in accordance with the regulations promulgated by the National Government.

A board of directors composed of a chairman, two vice-chairmen and six members shall be appointed to supervise the affairs of the corporation;

The chairman of the board of directors shall be authorized to handle the affairs of the corporation, to appoint and to dismiss the employees of the corporation;

The corportion shall be divided into four departments —general affairs, mechanical, airports and airways, and transport;

There shall be a chief and an assistant chief for each department who shall be appointed by the chairman, and their duties shall be to supervise the affairs of their respective departments;

The chairman shall appoint the necessary employees to carry out the duties of each department;

Experts and specialists shall be appointed as advisers to the corporation if found necessary; and

Offices shall be established at a suitable place to facilitate the working of the corporation.

Some idea of the controversy which has developed in Chinese aviation circles regarding the American contract is given in the following report by *Reuters* Nanking correspondent which was dated, May 23.

The China National Aviation Corporation's contract with the Aviation Exploration Inc., of New York, has become a topic of lively controversy throughout the country.

In a memorandum submitted recently to the National Government, members of the air force of the National Government demanded that the Corporation's American contract be immediately cancelled.

Objections Enumerated

Among their eight objections against this contract are:

(1) To allow foreign pilots fly over important centres of the country is a serious encroachment upon China's air defense;

(2) With the corporation's branch offices scattered throughout the country, America may send troops to various places on the pretence that they are sent to those places for the protection of its interests;

(3) Other countries may also want to open up new air-lines in China;

(4) The American Corporation's machines which are to be shipped to China will be exempted from payment of import duties;

(5) The corporation should be organized and financed by Chinese interests;

(6) The American firm will receive from $12,000 to $18,000 daily for their services, which compensation is considered as being too high;

(7) The government should help develop local talent and not finance a corporation which employs foreign pilots;

(8) Secret contracts may have been signed by the corporation with the American firm.

Groundless, Says Official

In an interview given to press representatives, a high official of the China National Aviation Corporation stated that the objections raised by those opposing the contract were entirely groundless.

"Flying above foreign territories by airplanes," the official continued, "has become a common practise. The Aviation Exploration Inc., of New York, has no connection with the American Government. No objection was made by any country to the flying of Colonel Lindbergh and Mr. Chen Wen-lin, who have made transcontinental flights. The fear that the American Government may send troops into the interior of China is no reason why the contract should be cancelled. If America wants to send troops to various places in China for the alleged protection of its interests, she can do it without waiting for the signing of this contract. Standard Oil interests have branches in almost every province in China.

Other Applications Turned Down

"The applications of certain other foreign firms for the opening up of air-lines here have been rejected by the National Government because their terms were not acceptable. Since the corporation is a government enterprise, naturally its machines are to be exempted from payment of all import duties. I do not know why previous applications by certain Chinese interests for the establishment of aviation firms were rejected. Certain special privileges are given to the corporation which are not given to any others, because this corporation is a government enterprise. The argument that the American firm will receive a big compensation for their services whereas it will spend at most $1,000 or $2,000 a day is wrong. It is a mistake to think that any firm can furnish regular daily services on as many lines as the contract specifies, and still keep its expenses down to such a ridiculously small sum as $2,000 daily."

The official declared in conclusion, that Chinese pilots will be used wherever possible, that the full text of the contracts with the American firm had been published in both the Chinese and foreign press, and that the rumor that there were secret contracts was entirely unfounded.

Agitation against the American aviation contract, which has originated in Chinese circles, apparently has overlooked the fact that this contract provides a short-cut to aviation development in China which should, if faithfully carried out, provide China with a government-controlled air-mail, passenger and freight service in a comparatively brief number of years at minimum expense from the standpoint of human life and money. The contract with the Curtiss interests (published in full in *The Review* of April 29,) is essentially no different from the employment of advisers in other branches of the Chinese Government notably the military and finance departments and follows faithfully the ideas of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen in his progam for obtaining foreign assistance in the development of China. While China has for several years dabbled at the development of an air service, the country has produced only a few skilled Chinese aviators and practically all of them have been trained abroad. Capt. Wei-chang, the Cantonese aviator and his associates were trained in the United States, while Commander Chen Wen-ling, China's latest air hero received his training in Germany. What the Government apparently plans to do in connection with the Curtiss contract is to transfer this training to Chinese soil so that the education and training of Chinese aviators can be supervised by the Government. If this plan is carried out, it should provide China with a short-cut to aviation development that would without much question, provide this country with an air-service in a brief number of years that has required other countries, particularly Japan, several years to develop has cost much human life.

Fooling the Public on the Gambling Question

THE SHANGHAI Municipal Police, during the early hours of Sunday, May 26, staged a spectacular siege at the front of a building located at 151C Bubbling Well Road, an alleged gambling place popularly known as "The Wheel." Nearly 200 foreigners, men and women, many of them prominent in Shanghai, who were in the building at the time, were forced to register their names and addresses as they departed from the premises. The siege which was staged by the police, had all the earmarks of the spectacular, the report in *The Shanghai Times,* one of the local British newspapers, stating that the police placed barbed-wire barricades before the front of the building while guards were stationed at rear entrances and some were even stationed on the roof. A cordon of police kept back the crowd while others threw a rope barrier from a point immediately in front of the building around to another point in the rear. The

large red police van was backed up on the sidewalk before the entrance, and a large searchlight on the police van was turned on the front door thus forcing the visitors to pass through the spot-light as they departed. An improvised desk was placed at the only means of exit, an opening in the barbed-wire barricade, and the visitors were required to sign their names and addresses as they departed. Most of the visitors were dressed in evening attire and many naturally gave fictitious names, one fashionably dressed woman signing her name, "I.M. Caught." One well-known American businessman walked up and signed his correct name and announced the he visited the place every night "and it's nobody's damn business." A report in the *Shanghai Mercury*, another British newspaper, on May 28 alleged that among the names and addresses given were officials of some eleven or twelve foreign consulates in Shanghai, "hence it was stated that no summonses had been issued for any Britishers to appear in court," this statement apparently being given out in answer to earlier reports that all of those whose names had been taken, would be ordered to appear in their respective consular courts to answer charges of gambling. A few days prior to the "siege" at 151C Bubbling Well Road, the police raided several other alleged gambling places in the International Settlement, most of them Chinese, and arrested the inmates, several of whom have appeared in the Provisional Court and since been fined.

So much for the widely-advertised gambling "clean-up" in the International Settlement, that is, this particular phase of gambling which is known as roulette!

Now we turn to another phase of the gambling evil in Shanghai, known as "Greyhound Racing" which recently has been the subject of serious protests on the part of the Chinese authorities on the grounds of its public nature and appeal to the rank and file of Chinese residents of the foreign settlements, which, according to the official protests of the Chinese authorities, has largely been responsible for the crime-wave which has prevailed here for many months. On Friday morning, May 25, less than twenty-four hours before the raid on "The Wheel" the *Shanghai Times*, printed an inspired story on its front page stating that the Shanghai Municipal Council had sent a letter to the two greyhound racing clubs in the International Settlement, warning them that "unless they agree to reduce their race meetings to one night each week..... the Municipal Council will *reluctantly* be compelled to force compliance by closing the municipal roads leading directly to the race-clubs' entrances." The article in *The Times* then quoted an unnamed member of the Council as saying, "It is hoped that this drastic action will not be necessary, but the Council is determined to carry it out in the event the management of the Stadium and Luna Park fail to curtail their racing nights."

The foregoing is an accurate summary of all that has appeared in the Shanghai newspapers on the subject, and since the Chinese and foreign publics here, as elsewhere, must depend for their information upon what they read in the newspapers, they probably have an idea that the Shanghai International Settlement has staged a genuine moral "clean up." An evidence of this prevailing opinion was indicated in an article which appeared in *The Shanghai Evening Post* (American paper) on May 29, which stated that the Chinese Ratepayers' Association had sent a letter to the Municipal Council "endorsing the Council's avowed intention to restrict gambling in the Settlement." However, the Chinese Ratepayers Association was not entirely misled by the Council's recent anti-gambling activities, for their letter stated, "if greyhound racing is allowed once each week, the restriction on gambling can hardly be said to be thorough... the association understands the difficulties in the presence of which the Council cannot carry out its program of gambling suppression too suddenly .....hence it is urged that all Chinese be forbidden admission to the races, which action is within the power of the Council."

Now for some of the inside facts in the Shanghai gambling situation which have not appeared in the newspapers, hence are not understood by the public. Gambling in Shanghai takes two forms, "private" and "public." The so-called "private" gambling institutions, which include the place at 151C Bubbling Well Road, which was the object of the Council's recent spectacular "siege," are registered in a local Latin-American Consulate. The form of gambling engaged in is popularly known as roulette. This fact was brought out in correspondence which was published in the *Municipal Gazette* on May 24 between Mr. N. F. Allman, Consul for Mexico, and Mr. R. C. Aiers, acting director of Criminal Investigation of the Police Department of the International Settlement. In reply to complaints which the police had made regarding alleged gambling being conducted at 151C Bubbling Well Road (registered in the Mexican Consulate) Mr. Allman stated that the matter had been referred to the home Mexican Government, but in the meantime, "I have the honor to request that you kindly inform me what, if any, steps or measures have been taken to deal with or suppress gambling in connection with horse and dog racing. Possibly the same solution might be applied to the form of gambling which you state is going on at No. 5 Yates Road..... I, therefore, wonder if some other plan for the suppression of gambling in general might not be put into effect and will therefore, be glad to know how the police have dealt with the other forms of gambling named above."

Turning to the *other* form of gambling, greyhound racing, which comes under the heading of "public" gambling, we find two such institutions in operation in the International Settlement, one being known as the "Stadium" and the other, "Luna Park." The Council's letter to the proprietors of these two race-tracks stated that they have been holding race meetings every night in the week, which, in the Council's opinion should be restricted to one night each week, "otherwise the Council will *reluctantly* be compelled to force compliance..." There is, of course, still another greyhound racing track in Shanghai, the "Canidrome" but since it is located in the French Concession, it is outside the jurisdiction of the International Settlement. But the other two greyhound tracks "Luna Park" and the "Stadium" are located in the International Settlement, and what the Shanghai Municipal Council failed to disclose is the fact that both these gambling institutions are registered in the local British Consulate-General. They were registered in the local British Consulate when Sir Sidney Barton was Consul-General here, and both of these gambling institutions are illegal under British law because they operate what is known as a "pari-mutuel" a machine which is used for gambling purposes somewhat on the order of a roulette wheel, except that the numbers on the pari-mutuel machine indicate particular dogs upon which persons desire to place bets. This form of greyhound gambling is strictly illegal in England and is prohibited there, but the British authorities permit it

here despite its illegality. Now, if it is illegal to operate these greyhound gambling institutions *every night in the week*, how does it minimize the violation of the law, to restrict them to *one night in the week*? It is possible, of course, that the British Government which prohibits this form of gambling in England owing to its demoralizing effect upon the British workingman, has issued a special "order in council" permitting greyhound racing-parimutuels to be operated in Shanghai for Chinese gambling purpose, but if such an order in council has been issued, the local British authorities have not published the fact in any of the local newspapers where such notices are usually published.

There is no particular point in arguing whether "public" gambling is worse than "private" gambling. Both are wrong and should be suppressed, but the Chinese protests have chiefly been directed at the greyhound race tracks which publish daily advertisments in the Chinese and foreign newspapers with posters on the bill-boards and tram-cars. Recently, the *China Critic* brought out the fact that the proprietors of the greyhound establishment were distributing free admission tickets to Chinese members of the staffs of foreign firms in Shanghai, the real motive being to attract the largest possible attendance in order that larger profits may be realized from the gambling feature. The Shanghai Municipal Council must be aware of this situation and if they really wanted to close these gambling institutions, all they would have to do would be to ask the local British Court for a warrant for the arrest of the British proprietors and prosecute them under British law for conducting a business *which is obviously illegal under British law*. The threat of the Council to close municipal roads leading to the Club entrances, is about as silly as the recent suggestion of the editor of the *North-China Daily News*, the local official British organ, that Shanghai should take over the Provisional Court and establish a standing army. The Council has no more legal right to close a road than it has to take over the provisional court or establish a standing army.

What, of course, is happening, is that Shanghai has passed into a status which might well be designated as "advanced degeneracy." There was once a time when Shanghai took pride in the appellation, "Model Settlement," and everybody was interested in keeping up the standard and maintaining the respect of the Chinese as well as the outside world. But now that the end of extraterritoriality is in sight and the period of foreign control of the Settlement is limited, about all that anybody is interested in now-a-days is "cleaning up and getting away." The Council has no intention of stopping greyhound racing and has confessed its impotence in preventing other forms of gambling by the spectacular "grand-stand" show it staged on Bubbling Well Road early last Sunday morning. Hence the title to this article, "Fooling the Public on the Gambling Question."

National Christian Council at Hangchow

The seventh annual meeting of the National Christian Council was held in Hangchow last week. It was decided at the meeting that the Council and all Christian bodies and organizations in China should co-operate in carrying out a five-year program of evangelism beginning January I, 1930. The objects of the campaign are to cultivate among Christians a more extensive knowledge of the founder of the religion and to double within the next five years the number of Christians in the country. Dr. John R. Mott, of the International Missionary Council, spoke on the significance of the campaign, pointing out the difficultes involved and the importance of whole-hearted support from each member of the Council.

Political and Military Situation in North

The political situation in North China during the period from May 25 to June 1 has been characterized chiefly by the circulation of voluminous telegrams and public letters from the camps of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek at Nanking, Feng Yu-hsiang in Honan and Gen. Yen Hsi-shan in Shansi Province, all bearing directly and indirectly on the strained situation which has existed between Gen. Chiang and the Nanking Government and Marshal Feng Yü-hsiang, the head of the Kuominchun. The charges and counter-charges which have emanated from the two camps, are well summarized in articles appearing elsewhere in this iseue of *The Review* under the heading, "The Case of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek versus Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang," but aside from this phase of the case, chief interest has centered about efforts which Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, head of the Shansi Government, has exerted in the cause of peace. Gen. Yen's efforts have been directed toward the inducing of Mar hal Feng to accompany him on a trip abrord. According to a report circulated on May 30 by the Japanese *Toho* news agency from Peiping, Marshal Feng has agreed to accompany Gen. Yen on a trip abroad, this report stating they they have agreed to meet in Shansi province and to proceed immediately to Tientsin where they will board a steamer for abroad. This report has not been verified from any other quarter, hence at the time of writing (May 30) it was impossible to determine whether there is to be peace or war. An in dication of a peaceful solution's being found was provided in Shanghai during the week when all Chinese Government bonds as well as debentures of private Chinese companies, which had slumped considerably recently, went back to par. There was also an unconfirmed report that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is determined formally to resign his position, also for a trip abroad, immediately following the conclusion of the state funeral services for the late Sun Yat-sen on June 1.

Moscow Denies Treaty With Feng

Also of interest in connection with the strained political situation between Chiang and Feng and allegations on the part of Nanking that Feng has concluded a secret agreement with Soviet Russia, was an official denial from Moscow on May 29 which was carried by *Reuters* service, to the effect that, "If the Nanking Government really believes in the false documents against Soviet Russia published by it, it would not have kept them secret all this time and would not have contined its alliance with Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang. Also, it would never have appointed the latter commander-in-chief of the Chinese armies. Soviet Russia has always adhered, and will adhere to the complete independence and sovereignty of China."

From a military standpoint, it is impossible to determine whether there has been any actual fighting, although there have been reports for several days alleging that fighting has been in progress between Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and his chief subordinate Gen. Han Fu-chu who was alleged to have deserted Feng and joined the National Government. Gen. Han with approximately 50,000 troops has been stationed at Loyang in western Honan, hence his defection, if true, would prove exceedingly embarassing to the Christian General. The *Ta Chung* news agency in Shanghai, generally supposed to be favorable toward Marshal Feng, discontinued its service on May 26, but issued as a sort of parting-shot, an alleged wireless report from Feng's camp denying the allegations from Nanking that any of Feng's subordinates had "turned over" to the National Government. The report stated that these allegations had "only produced amusement in Feng's camp."

Canton Again Normal

Reports from Canton during the week from *The Review's* correspondent, indicate that most of the Kwangsi troops have been driven from the vicinity of Canton and conditions in that city have practically returned to normal, Gen. Chen Ming-hsu, who is one of the chief supporters of Nanking, has returned to Canton as Civil-Governor and the Central Bank has resumed business. Some 8,000 troops which Gen. Chiang Kai-shek sent to Canton by sea from the Yangtsze Valley arrived at Canton on May 27 and immediately proceeded up river for the purpose of attacking Wuchow, the chief Kwangsi stronghold. A telegram on May 27 stated that the pro-Nanking forces at Canton had captured Shiuhing and Samshui and were launching an attack against the Kwangsi troops stationed at Shiuchow in Northern Kwangtung. It was also reported that Gen. Bei Tsung-chi, one of the leading Kwangsi commanders had been seriously wounded and that the other two Kwangsi military leaders, Li Chung-jen and Hwang Shao-hsiung, had returned to Wuchow for the purpose of defending that place against the

(*Continued on page 42*)

The Case of Chiang Kai-shek Versus Feng Yu-hsiang

The following articles dealing with the controversy between Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, the leader of the so-called Kuominchun Faction, and General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the State Council of the National Government, were received by The Review this week. One article was written by a member of the National Government at Nanking and the other by a man sympathically inclined toward the so-called Christian General. The two articles taken together give a clear insight into the fundamentals of the serious conflict which now seems to be impending between Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and the National Government which is headed by General Chiang Kai-shek:

FENG, THE HYPOCRITIC MILITARIST

(By a Member of the National Government, Nanking)

Two years ago, when the Kuomintang and the Nationalist Government, having discovered the insidious conspiracy of the Communists, tried their utmost to stem out communism from the Kuomintang and China, they even resorted to the merciless means of executing the communists, Marshal Feng Yu-Hsiang, then swearing allegiance to the Kuomintang and the Nationalist Government, claimed to cooperate with, and carry out the instruction of, the Party and the Government, did, in the provinces where he ruled supreme, nothing to curb the activity of the communists, although numerous denunciations and manifestos were made by him. There is no doubt that the rank and file of the communists, though small in number, spread out everywhere in China. We heard then reports from every part of China about the raiding of communist organs and the execution of communists. But from the provinces under Marshall Feng, not a single case of execution of the communists was reported. Even up to the present moment, not one case of the mentioned character has ever been heard. Marshal Feng himself never made any statement nor offered any reason for his special leniency. Can it be a returned compliment of the Marshal's to the communists for the niceties which he enjoyed while he was in Moscow? Or is it the execution of the secret understanding which, as it has been reached, was made between Marshal Feng and Moscow during the former's visit? Or is it the repayment of the debt in the form of ammunition supply which Marshal Feng has been reported to have received? Or is the Marshal going to convert the communists in his provinces into Christians and imbibe them with Principles of Christianity which he professed a few years ago though talks of no more at the present? Be whatever it may, the fact is that he never executed one single communist in the provinces he rules over. Such a leniency from a ruthless person can not be leniency pure and simple, nor can it be altruistic. Legally and politically such an act amounts to an opposition to the Kuomintang and the National Government, or in other words, counter-revolution. Yet in words and papers, Marshal Feng always says he is revolutionary, he fights the communists and he supports the Kuomintang and the National Government. What an inconsistency! But a strong man like Marshal Feng con not be so inconsistent unless the inconsistency is deliberate.

A study of the Marshal's personal history will show further that he always does exactly the opposite of what he talks. Everyday he talks of morality. To everybody he talks of morality. But every opportunity for the violation of moral principles is immediately seized and taken advantage of to the fullest extent. His whole history is a history of treachery and rebellion which are acts of violation of both public and private morality. While he was a brigadier in Wuhsih, one of Tsao Kun's subordinates, he on the one hand, professed absolute obedience to, and full support of, "The President". But in the midst of his professions, he fought against the very man who gave him the position and furnished him the money. Later when he was promoted to Division Commandership leading a division in the province of Shensi, he plotted against the Tuchun, drove him out and took his chief's place. Most infamous of all, during the last Chihli-Fengtien War, being under the command of Wu Pei Fu, he, after receiving a sum of some say $1 200,000 and other say $1,600,000 from Fengtien, turned against Wu. Every time he participated in the internal war, he rebelled against his chief and aggrandized himself by rebellion. Each step of his promotion was achieved by treachery. In addition to all the undesirable attributes of a militarist, Marshall Feng may certainly be accredited with one extra element, namely, treachery.

To his soldiers and to the people, he preaches thrift and simplicity. He claims that he is leading a common soldier's life. I wonder if all of his common soldiers can ride in automobiles, if all of them have somebody else waiting on them, if all of them live in the same kind of house as he lives in and eat the same food as he eats. His subordinates claim a degree of thrift and simplicity. But it is a wonderful sight to see them coming from Feng's camps with a suitcase of valuable and stylish clothing to be changed near the final destination, to see them enjoy theselves at banquets and play majong at big stakes. He claims that he loves the people and works for the people. He may. But his actions do not prove it Everybody has heard of the highway improvement in Honan and other provinces under the Marshal's control. But

IS FENG YU-HSIANG A "RED" REBEL?

(By a Friend of the Christian General)

Attempts of certain Kuomintang leaders to assure us that the National Revolution of the Chinese Republic has entered the so-called stage of Political Tutelage and that a new epoch in the regeneration of the country is being ushered in not withstanding, the impartial observer, try as he may, can discern but little difference between the Chinese political situation of today and that prevailing at the time of Yuan Shih-kai or Wu Pei-fu. Then, as now, the military leaders challenged one another in a struggle for supremacy. Then, as now, rival political camps seethed with plots and counter-plots. In 1915, the people did not suffer more under the militaristic Tuchuns than they do in 1929 under the Kuomintang. Then, as now, civil wars broke out between the so-called leaders whenever and wherever they felt that the time had come for them to settle their personal differences.

There is, however, a slight modification in the setting of the political stage in 1929. In place of the admittedly militaristic and personal dictatorial regime of Yuan Shih-kai or Wu Pei-fu, one finds today a dictatorship of a political party which is controlled by a small group of professional revolutionists. One thing, at least, the politicians and militarists, of today have learned from their predecessors and that is, that it is more convenient and more politic to parade under a signboard of the Kuomintang, with the words "The Three People's Principles" written across it. Bearing this fact in mind, a review of the Chiang-Feng drama now being enacted on the political arena of China may enable us to re-valuate the fruits of the Revolution.

To begin with, it must be borne in mind that the conservative Kuomintang leaders could never regard Feng as one of themselves. His offence is that he came late to the Party. He is an outsider. But it were better that he came late and remained faithful to the Three People's Principles than joined the Party in its earlier precarious stage and faltered at the crucial moments as many did. Still, he might have been forgiven had he not taken the Three People's Principles too seriously or had he not tried to be so exemplary. Whereas they talk of the Principles of the People's Livelihood, he goes one step farther and lives the common people's life. It is not exactly a contribution to the Revolution but it is a challenge which the leaders are not yet prepared to accept.

Feng's outspokeness, too, often annoys the leaders. His severe criticism of the not too scrupulous and pleasure-loving minor officials, who are proteges of the leaders, was taken as personal affront by the latter. He did not realize that it was impossible to be right against the leaders, that he could only be right with them and through them. That he should bow to the ruling clique in the Party in order to be of any service to the nation never occurred to the man from the North-West who was accustomed to thinking in his own way and acting independently of others; because he believes in his own convictions.

The Old Guards of the Party, too, doubted Feng's sincerity and questioned his loyalty. Had he not on several occasions in the past turned against his friends and superiors for his personal ascendancy? Although he justified his action in each case on the plea that it was for the Revolutionary cause, the leaders could not help entertaining fears of similar treatment at his hands. Revolutionists themselves, they saw no reason why they themselves should be made scapegoats of the Revolution.

Moreover, was not Feng a radical, a "Red", a Communist, a tool of Soviet Russia? Was he not friendly to Moscow? Did he not spend over one year in Soviet Russia studying their methods and acquainting himself with the tricks of Bolshevism? What prompted him to send a number of promising youths from the North-West to study in Leningrad, unless to promote friendly relations between himself and the Third International and eventually to introduce its system into China? Now all these are merely conjectures but they are pertinent questions and in the uncommicativeness of Feng, they find their apprehensions not entirely groundless. Suspicion leads to dislike; dislike, to antagonism; and the High Priests of the Party persuaded themselves that Feng is a heretic, always to be guarded against and never to be trusted.

Such briefly was the psychology of the Party leaders, and particularly of Chiang Kai-shek who, in his position as President of the State Council, could not tolerate a brighter star in

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if we knew how and by whom they were built, we would look at them from a different light. He commandeers the people's by consciption making one able-bodied man from each family work on the roads paying only about half of those who were compelled to work just enough for a meal a day. Any government or person can carry out construction programs if he or it can employ a such heartless system.

Indeed, he talks of construction, and talks very often about it. But whenever opportunity for destruction presents itself, he destroys and destroys to the fullest extent. His destruction wrought on the Lunghai and the Peipin-Hankow Railways in the last few days proves his professed construction and actual destruction. On the Peping-Hankow Lines, reports have it that he blew up the Yellow River Bridge. Vice-Minister Wang Cheng's report says, fifteen spans of the Yellow River Bridge were blown up by Feng's army. No bridge on the Peiping-Hankow Line is without damage. It costs at least half a million dollars to repair the Yellow River Bridge alone to the extent of merely fit for the resumption of traffic. A great deal more money is required for good repair. That refers to only one of the bridges on the line. Besides, both newspapers and official despatches report that the Chang Ho Bridge, the An Yang Bridge, the Huan Sui Bridge near the Changte Station, Bridge No. 104 near Wushengkuan, the Hsiang Ho Bridge, two long bridges and two short ones between Hsinyangchow and Liuling, three bridges, one east of Hsiang Ho, one in Lichiacha and one in Changtowan, thirteen bridges south of Chumatien and all bridges between Moomatse and Yutiyuan were blown up. None of the bridges of the Line situated in Feng's territory can go without damage.

The Wushengkuan tunnel was blown up. A part of the railway near the tunnel was destroyed. While on the Lunghai Line, all bridges between Moomatse and Kweiteh were destroyed. Mines are laid in others. Besides the bridges, three miles of rails were destroyed, 85 telephone and telegraph poles were carried off 186 sleepers were torn up. At another section of the same Line, about 16 li of the rails and sleepers were carried away by troops under the command of General Sun Liang Cheng, one of Marshall Feng's subordinates. More than 300 cars and 30 locomotives were detained. Eight armoured trains were commandeered by Feng, not only for military transportation, but for a more harmful purpose, the purpose of destroying the railways. Traffic on the whole line has come to a standstill. Thus means of transportation were employed to destroy themselves. Other crimes against the public are the detention of 1700 packs of wheat flour transported by a Shanghai Philanthropic Society to Shensi for Famine relief, his order to the Lunghai Railway to purchase for his army 3000 packs of cements and carrying away of practically all the rolling stock of Lunghai. We need not mention the lack of receipts for the railways on account of military transportation. Lunghai had not received a single cent of income since Marshall Feng started his warlike preparations against the National Government. The damages he brought about will cost the Government at least, so far as reports show, eight million dollars and a half year's labor.

In sixteen years of internal warfare, China saw her warlords appropriating railway funds, utilizing railways for fighting purpose, detaining rolling stocks, etc. But she has never seen any one single militarist bring about such great destruction, detaining so much rolling stocks. She never had a soldier who orders the railway to purchase material for the army. Worst of all she never saw any one detain famine relief supplies, thus robbing the famine-stricken of their meagre means of subsistence and using it to feed those whom Marshal Feng drives to kill others. It is the more strange as Marshal Feng has always been talking about his construction, his love of and work for the people, his support of the National Government and so on and so forth. In short, China has militarists, China has hypocrites, but she has only one who is at the same time a militarist and a hypocrites as in the case of Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang.

Nanking, May 25, 1929

U.S. Immigration Laws to be Liberalized for Merchants

According to unofficial information reported by the *United Press*, the United States Government is declaring new immigration regulations to make it possible for Chinese merchants residing in the United States to return to China for visits without experiencing difficulties with immigration officials. The regulations were decided upon as a result of protests from Chinese merchants regarding their present status. William S. Butterworth of Moline, Illinois, a widely known manufacturer and president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, assisted in the adjustment.

IS FENG YU-HSIANG A "RED" REBEL?

the country's political firmament, for it must be remembered that Feng, although an enigma, is nevertheless, a champion of the masses and a potential force. So long as it was not propitious for Chiang to attempt to eliminate Feng and so long as Chiang needed Feng's support or neutrality in his struggle against other political military rivals, Feng remained the "Elder Brother" to the President of the State Council and a "pillar" of the Revolution. But as soon as the political equilibrium was upset, and Chiang's position challenged, as in the recent "rebellion" of the Kwangsi clique, Feng became immediately an object of suspicion and his every move watched. The fact that Feng is not to be regarded in the same category as an ordinary Militarist and that he is generally recognized as a leader of the masses made him at once a threat and a warning to Chiang's political aspirations. That he was not trusted by the Central Government was realized by Feng and the knowledge that Chiang would seize the first opportunity to push him overboard into the stormy sea of the country's politics hung like Damocles' sword over Feng's head.

At last when the Kwangsi Clique threw its gauntlet at Chiang's feet, Feng's assistance was sought by both sides. Promises of liberal rewards, such as territorial expansion and financial compensation caused Feng to sit tightly on the fence, as it were. The magic of gold (it is generally believed that Feng received two million dollars from Chiang who also promised him the Province of Shantung and the Wu-Han cities in the event of his joining Chiang in crushing the Kwangsiites), caused Feng to wax sentimental and unduly affectionate in his exchange of telegrams with Chiang, and spelled defeat for the Wu-Han leaders who, caught unprepared and betrayed by two of their divisional commanders, were forced to withdraw and evacuate their base in less time than Feng had allowed his lieutenant, General Han Fu-chu, to reach Hankow. However, after buying over two of the insurgent commanders, Chiang advanced his men day and night and occupied the Wu-Han cities fully 48 hours ahead of Feng's forces.

Having thus successfully deprived Feng of Wu-Han, Chiang decided to checkmate him in Shantung as well. All through his political career Feng had always been handicapped by geographical disadvantages. He knew he must possess an outlet to the sea and when Shantung was promised him prior to the launching of the punitive campaign against Wu-Han, he stuck to his bargain with a view to securing what he needed and had always coveted. Fully one week before the date agreed upon between Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister, and Minister of Foreign Affairs C. T. Wang for commencing the evacuation of Shantung, General Sun Liang-chen, Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government and one of General Feng's lieutenants, had assembled two crack divisions of the Kuominchun at Taian preparatory to the taking over of the provincial Capital, Tsinanfu, and the various districts eastwards along the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway. But with Wu-Han securely in his hands, Chiang had no intention to part with Shantung to Feng Yu-hsiang, thereby adding wings to the already dangerous tiger. With the excuse that adequate preparations were not yet completed for the taking over of various garrison posts from the Japanese, he requested Japan to delay the withdrawal of its units and at the same time rushed his own troops southwards from Peiping under General Fong Chen-wu and northwards from Anhwei under General Chen Tiao-yuan towards Tsinan. When Chiang's intentions became known, Sun Liang-chen pulled out of Shantung entirely, almost without giving notice, there being no time for such formality.

In the light of what had transpired, General Sun's action was not at all condemnable. A number of Central Government officials, notably General Ho Ying-ching and Messrs. Hu Han-min and Sun Fo, subsequently stated that the reason why troops under Generals Fong Chen-wu and Chen Tiao-yuan were despatched to Shantung was because General Sun had previously informed the Government that his forces were not sufficient for the maintenance of peace and order in the entire Kiaotung Peninsula and he could, therefore only be responsible for garrison duties in the districts west of Weihsien. Without supecting in the least the truthfulness of such an explanation, one could well sympathize with General Sun Liang-chen's position when a number of more or less independent military commanders held sway in the eastern end of the Kiaotung Peninsula and claimed direct jurisdiction under the Central Government and not the Provincial Authorities. The situation was indeed intolerable and certainly beyond the authority of General Sun, when free lancers like Liu Chen-mien, Sun Tien-yiu, Jen Ying-chi and Yang Fu-chen and numerous bands of marauding bandits continued their game of "hide-and-go-seek" in defiance of the Provincial Authorities. But perhaps no single act of Chiang served to prove more conclusively his determination to manoeuvre Feng out of Shantung than the despatching of his own appointee to take over Tsingtao. This harbor,

most important though it is in many respects, was than only an ordinary municipality and, as such, was under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Shantung Government. However, to make sure that this important strategic seaport should not fall into the hands of Feng, Chiang went above the head of the Provincial Government and secured control of it first. Tsingtao has since been raised to the status of a Special Municipality and is now under the direct jurisdiction of the Central Government.

Thus was Feng duped by his "younger brother". It was nothing short of a slap in the face. But so long as their relationship remained in the love-letter writing stage, the situation was not considered beyond control. It is typical of Chinese official tactics that even after all ties of friendship were broken off the rivals would continue to profess mutual respect and friendliness; and so, after both Wu-Han and Shantung were wrested from him, Feng still declared his loyalty to the Central Government.

It is, however, one thing to be sentimental and quite another to protect oneself. The instinct of self-preservation in face of hostilities towards him soon drove Feng to warlike preparations. Shortly after the withdrawal of Sun Liang-chen's forces from Shantung, therefore, the approaches to Honan were destroyed. A number of railway bridges on both the Peiping-Hankow and the Lung-Hai Railway lines were blown up to prevent hostile forces from effecting easy entrance into his territory. In the meantime, other defensive measures were taken. Without raising his hand, Feng made himself appear the aggressor and was denounced as a rebel. He who, only a short while back, was the "elder brother" to the head of the Government, a "pillar" of the Party and a hero of the Revolution, was branded as the worst enemy of the people.

It is needless here even to enumerate the charges hurled against Feng. It is sufficient to bear in mind that malice and falsehood and personal spitefulness in such a bitter struggle for supremacy must be resorted to in order to justify oneself and to depict one's enemy as an unadulterated criminal. That these charges need not be taken too seriously must be quite clear to the observer; because, even if true, they were merely political liberties usually indulged in by superior military commanders to whom Feng Yu-hsiang is no exception.

There is, however, one charge which must not be allowed to pass uncommented, and that is that Feng Yu-hsiang has allied himself with Soviet Russia and concluded with the Moscow Government an agreement for supply of money (five million roubles a month), ammunition and foodstuffs. Certain documents are alleged to have fallen into the hands of the Government which prove conclusively Feng's guilt in enlisting Soviet aid in defiance of the Government. That the Soviet authorities, after their disastrous experiences in the past with Chinese officialdom, should once more attempt to further their scheme of a World Revolution in China through official channels, is nothing short of stupidity. But that of all Chinese officials they should choose Feng Yu-hsiang as their confidant is, in the light of Soviet diplomacy, most incredulous. Past experiences must have convinced Moscow that Feng is the most undependable individual in Chinese officialdom. Elusiveness has been synchronized with his name. It is a certainty, too, that the arrangement must be one of give and take; for, after all, the Bolsheviks are good communists and do not part with their ware without first making sure of an equitable return. It would seem pertinent to ask, therefore, what could Feng Yu-hsiang offer Moscow as compensation for its gold, and, knowing him as they do, could they, with any degree of certainty, expect him to fulfil his promise?

On the other hand, it is unlikely that Feng would commit himself to any scheme presented by Moscow. After the harrowing experiences with Borodin in Canton and Hankow the entire Chinese people have learned to abhor anything and everything which smacks of Bolshevism. Champion of the masses that he is, Feng must have realized and understood the mind of the people in this particular phase of the country's foreign relations. His personal relation, too, with Moscow has been none too cordial since his return from Russia three years ago. His son whom he had sent to Moscow to study in a moment of enthusiasm was persecuted and finally forced to flee for his life. The large number of students whom Feng had sent together with his son were imprisoned as traitors to the cause of the World Revolution because Feng had dared publicly denounced the Bolsheviks following the Nationalist Government's severance of relations with Soviet Russia. It is also a matter of record that there has been no communication between Feng and Moscow since the Party Purgation Movement in 1927. This last fact leads us to still another consideration and that is, even granted that Feng had an understanding with Moscow, how does he propose to communicate direct with the Soviet Authorities? The only possible way lies in motor transportation from Sianfu across Mongolia to Urga, a journey which, if uninterrupted, requires two months and a half for each round trip. But with conditions as they are in Mongolia, it is a certainty that any such attempt would be futile.

As a method to isolate Feng from the foreign governments and to rally the latter to the support of Chiang, therefore, the Feng-Soviet scare should prove effective but to expect the thinking man to become unduly alarmed over it is an insult to his intelligence.

Turning now to the real causes of Feng's "rebellion", for the Shantung incident served merely as the spark which ignited the explosion, we find, among other reasons and in addition to the underlying cause of personal rivalry and antagonism, two outstanding issues, namely the Third National Congress and the question of finance.

Feng's charge, which is also the charge of the Kwangsi clique, the Left Wing of the Kuomintang, who are at present out of power, and of the generally inarticulate public, that Chiang had packed the Third National Congress of the Kuomintang in order to maintain himself in power was not altogether without justification. To be sure, the congress was summoned and held according to the prescribed procedure. It exercised its duties in strict conformity with the Constitution of the Party. Its meetings were all open and throughout its entire session there was not the slightest indication or evidence that it had been coerced to do any thing against its will. It had discharged its duties fully and admirably and, as was expected, successfully concluded with the election of a new Central Executive Committee and a new Central Political Council to carry on the work of the Party and the Government till the convocation of the next Congress. To all appearances, the Congress had performed its functions to the satisfaction of the Party. But the fact that Chiang had manipulated the "election" and appointment of an overwhelming majority of delegates to the Congress who were his willing tools and were prepared to carry out his biddings, was undeniable. It is correct, as has been claimed that the "election", nomination and resignation of the delegates were done according to the regulation governing the production of those delegates; but when it is remembered that those regulations were formulated and adopted by a Standing Committee which was subservient to Chiang's personal wishes, the situation once more assumes a different aspect. What actually happened, therefore, was that through his control of the Party machinery, Chiang succeeded in having his supporters "elected", designated and appointed as delegates who formed practically nine-tenths of the entire Congress. Through his control of the Party, however, Chiang succeded in legalizing the Congress and undoubtedly made a better job of it than Tsao Kun did with his "Parliament" which "elected" him "President". But his manipulations did not escape the Kwangsi Clique and Feng Yu-hsiang and many other people who were not his political rivals. The appearance of legality assumed by the Congress as a result of his manipulations did not in the least alter the fact that to all intents and purposes, it was a packed Congress.

In the question of finance, in justice to Chiang, it must be said that he is perhaps not any more guilty than the rest of the military commanders. Ever since the first year of the Republic in has been the practice of various military commanders to keep whatever revenue they can collect from the territory under their respective control. Such a practice, of course, makes financial unification of the country impossible, and without financial unification nothing can be done in the way of Reconstruction, since the revenue of the entire country is divided up among the large number of military commanders who usually waste much of what they get on their soldiers and pocket the rest. Under the circumstances, the plan for financial unification of the country was a commendable one and should prove beneficial to the country as a whole. It was attempted with some degree of success and was, on the whole, working satisfactorily. The enforcement of the new Tariff schedule consequent to the declaration of Tariff Autonomy also added much to the income of the Central Treasury.

But it is one thing to collect all central revenues from the various provinces, many of whom have heretofore depended upon them as administration expenses, and quite another thing to help meet their needs, Take the likin, for example. Likin had been a source of revenue to all the provincial governments throughout China. But with the enforcement of the new tariff schedule it was abolished. The increase in the tariff revenue and the income accruing from the Special Consumption Tax, instituted and collected by the Central Treasury, are expected to make up the loss of revenue consequent to the abolition of likin. As already stated, heretofore, likin had always been a provincial tax and its abolition has meant a considerable reduction in the revenue of the provincial governments. The question therefore arises, will the Central Government reimburse as it should, what the provincial

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Engineers Consider China's Major Construction Projects

Foreign and Chinese from every branch in the profession met in Shanghai this week to confer with regard to the pressing problems of reconstruction which are facing China.

Two groups were in session, one a conference called by the Ministry of Railways at Nanking and the other a reorganization Meeting of the Association of Chinese and American Engineers. Many delegates attended both meetings, however, and their purposes proved to be interlocking.

The railway conference began Sunday night and ended Thursday night. Dr. Waddell, advisor to the Ministry of Railways, and Mr. Y. S. Chun, Vice-minister of Railways, alternated in the chair. The Association of Chinese and American Engineers met Tuesday evening with Mr. Oliver J. Todd, Chief Engineer of the China International Famine Commission, as president.

Dr. Waddell opened the meeting of the railway conference with an address on "China's Immediate Needs and the Engineers' Concern Therewith'. His speech revolved around a discussion of 21 immediate engineering projects now being considered by the Nationalist Government. Among these were the development of aviation, the reconstruction of railroads and highways, the reconstruction of all bridges on the Peiping Hankow Railway line, the building of the new Yellow River bridge, the building of combined railway and highway bridges over the Han and Yangstze rivers, an elaborate system of surveys for new railways and highways, and the utilization of soldier labor.

Other speakers included Mr. F. C. Ling, Mr. W. O. Leitch, Mr. G. T. Wright, Mr. H. S. Chuck, and Mr. S. T. Li, all prominent engineers in China. Part of the speeches were in English and part in Chinese. Sessions were held twice daily at Nanyang University and from 60 to 70 delegates from large centers were in attendance at all times. The round table method of discussion was employed throughout the conference.

Subjects treated were "A Central Workshop for the Chinese Railway System", "Notes for the Engineering Conference", "Railway Safety Appliances", "The First Stage of Railroad Construction In China", "Disbanded Soldier Labor", "The Track Capacity of a Railroad", "Increasing Traffic Capacity of a Railroad by Improved Methods of Operation", "Proposed Method of Ascertaining When a Tie Should Be Treated and Tieplated", and others.

The engineers visited the new Woosung Waterworks Sunday afternoon, previous to their first session, and the improved features of the plant were explained to them by the resident manager.

The Association of Chinese and American Engineers held their only meeting, a banquet, Tuesday evening at the Union Club. Forty engineers were present in equal numbers of Chinese and Americans. The purpose of the gathering was to reorganise the society on a firmer foundation.

Dr. Waddell gave the principal address of the evening. E. P. Goodrich, consulting engineer to the Nationalist Government, Mr. T. W. Shen and Mr. T. King, both of the Ministry of Railways, and Mr. Chun also spoke. Important men at the meeting were Mr. I. C. Moller, T. T. McCrosky, and J. J. Weir, all connected with the government in advisory capacities.

A business meeting, following the banquet, resulted in the election of the following delegates to attend the World's Engineering Conference, to be held in Tokyo in October. Dr. Waddell, Mr. O. J. Todd, Mr. J. H. Ehlers, Mr. T. K. Pao, Mr. Thomas Sze, and either Mr. P. S. Wu or Mr. Yang Pao-ling.

A committee of five members was elected to nominate officers for the annual meeting, scheduled for Shanghai in November. Resolutions were adopted to begin at once monthly publication of the Association Journal and to support engineering firms which advertise in the publication or cooperate with the Association in any way.

Amanullah on Way to Europe

The Government of India has placed a special train at the disposal of Amanuallah, ex-King of Afghanistan, to convey him, Queen Souraya, and his brother Inayatullah from Quetta to Bombay on their way to Europe.

The hurried departure of ex-King Amanullah from Afghanistan was decided by the defeat of the last of his troops, who constituted the garrison at Kelat-i-Ghilzal, 77 miles north-east of Kandahar, after severe fighting with the forces of Bachai-i-Saquao (Habibullah), assisted by Ghilzai tribesmen.

Notes on Settlement of Nanking and Hankow Incidents

In a previous issue of the *Review*, an unofficial translation of the notes exchanged between C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and K. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister to China on the settlement of the Nanking and Hankow Incidents was published. The Publicity Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has now published an official translation of Minister Wang's notes in which discrepancies in the wording are corrected. This official translation is given below.

Minister C. T. Wang's Note to Minister Yoshizawa Settling the Nanking Incident

May 2, 1926.

Excellency:

With reference to the Nanking Incident which took place on March 24 year before last, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that the National Government, with a view to promoting the friendly feelings happily subsisting between the Chinese and Japanese peoples are prepared to bring about a quick settlement of the case.

In the name of the National Government, I have the honour to convey in the sincerest manner to Your Excellency's Government their deep regret at the indignities, property damage and personal injuries sustained by officials of the Japanese Consulate and other Japanese residents. Although it has been proved, after investgation, that the said Incident was entirely instigated by the Communists and occurred before the National Government had established the Capital at Nanking, the National Government nevertheless accept the responsibility therefor.

The National Government have in pursuance of their established policy, repeatedly issued orders to the Civil and Military Authorities for the continuous and effective protection of the lives and property of Japanese nationals in China. Now with the extermination of the Communists and their evil influences which tended to impair the friendly relations between the Chinese and Japanese peoples, the National Government feel confident that the task of protecting foreigners will henceforth be rendered easier; and the National Government undertake specifically that there will be no similar violence or agitation against Japanese lives or legitimate interests.

In this connection, I have the pleasure to add that the troops of the particular division which took part in the unfortunate Incident, at the instigation of the Communists, have been disbanded. The National Government have in addition taken effective steps for the punishment of the soldiers and other persons implicated.

In accordance with the well accepted principles of International Law, the National Government undertake to make compensation in full for all personal injuries and material damage done to the Japanese Consulate, Japanese officials and other Japanese residents at Nanking.

The National Government propose that for this purpose there be instituted a Sino-Japanese Joint Commission to verify injuries or damage suffered by Japanese at the hands of the Chinese concerned, and to assess the amount of compensation due in each case.

I avail, etc.

Minister C. T. Wang's Note to Minister Yoshizawa Settling the Hankow Incident

May 2, 1929.

Excellency;

With reference to the Incident, which occurred at Hankow on April 3, 1927, I have the honour, in the name of the National Government, to make to Your Excellency the following declaration:

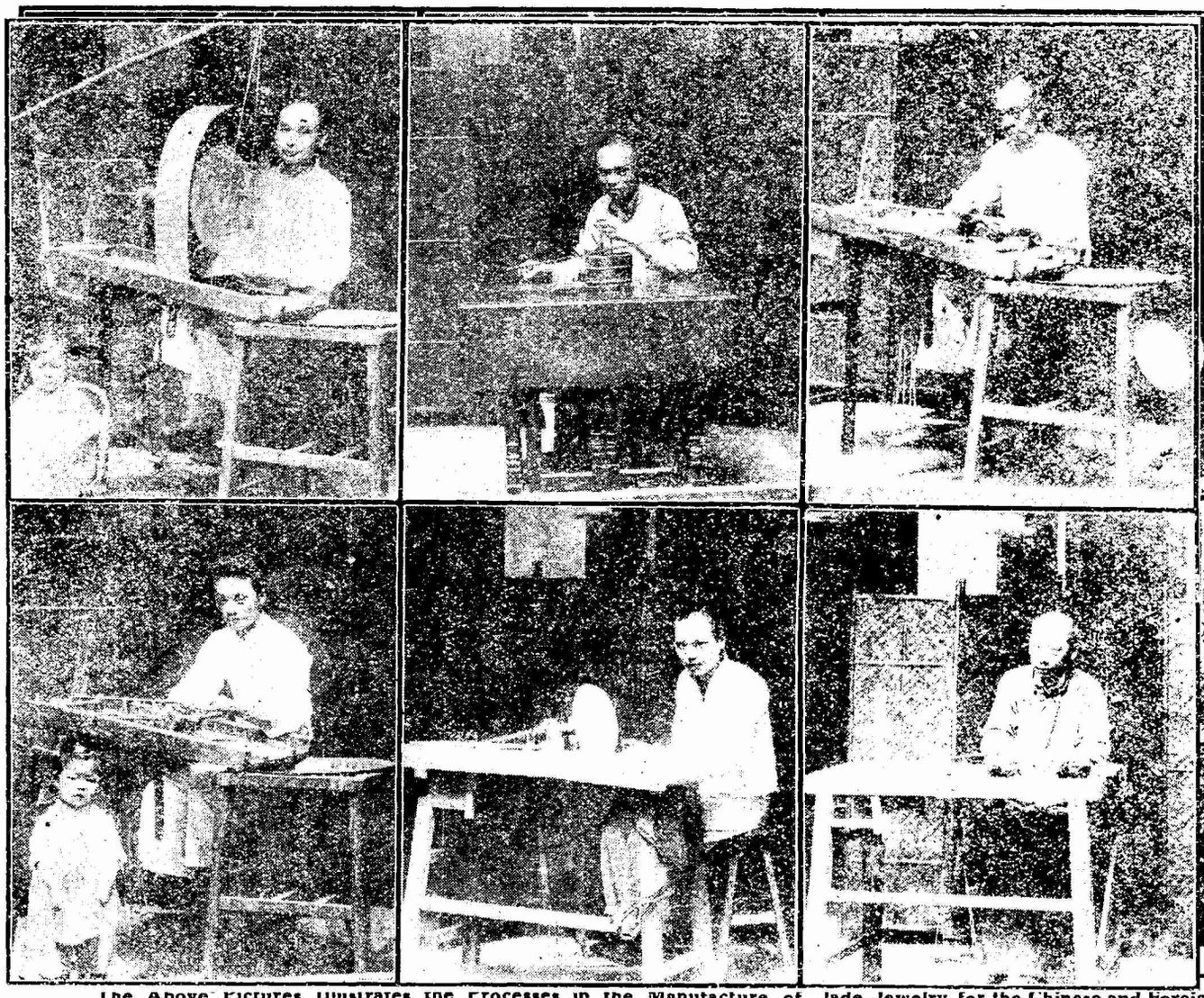
Although it has been proved, after investigation, that the Incident was caused by instigation of the Communists, it is however very regrettable, in view of the friendly relations subsisting between China and Japan. It is proposed, therefore, that in accordance with principles of international law, compensation shall be given, within the limit of reason and necessity, for personal injuries and property damage sustained by members of the Japanese Consulate and of the Japanese navy and Japanese residents: and a Sino-Japanese Joint Commission shall be instituted to investigate on the spot, the actual damage suffered by the Japanese and to assess the exact amount of compensation.

Regarding the personal injuries sustained by Chinese citizens at the beginning of the Incident, it is requested that adequate relief be given, so that the whole affair may be amicably settled.

I avail, etc.

Shanghai World's Largest Jade Market

JADE (瑪瑙), a precious stone of green color, was extensively used as jewelry and ornaments among wealthy Chinese long before the Europeans discovered diamonds. Appreciations and accounts of the usefulness of jade were written by Confucious and many ancient Chinese scholars. In ancient times jade bracelets, rings and buttons attached to hats were popular among government officials and members of the royal family, while rings, bracelets and other ornamental pieces were popular among the ladies of the court. Now-a-days many conservative Chinese gentlemen still wear bracelets and rings, and use smoking pipes made of the stone, while many modern men wear jade necktie pins, watch charms and cuff buttons. Many old-style men and women believe that while wearing an expensive piece of jade their minds are calm and their thoughts are clear, especially in time of such troubles as fires, shipwrecks and wars. This, as we know, is principally due to psychological rather than active effects.



The Above Pictures Illustrates the Processes in the Manufacture of Jade Jewelry for the Chinese and Foreign Markets. Picture in the Upper-Left Corner Shows the First Process, the Sawing of the Jade Stone. The Others Indicate Different Steps in the Polishing and Drilling, All Being Done by Hand on the Piece-Work Basis, as Described in the Accompanying Article.

The Jade rock is produced in Burma, once a Chinese colony, now a province of British India since 1852. The jade rock mines of Upper Burma are now practically the only source of supply of the stone which is in great demand over all China. The mines are situated beyond Kamaing, north of Mogaung in in the Myitkying district. The miners are all Kachins and the the right to collect the jade rock duty of 33-1/3 is farmed out by the British government to a lessee, who has hitherto always been a Chinese. The quarries on the top of the hill near Tawmaw produce enormous quantities, but the quality is not good. The old river mines produce the best quality. The jade rock is imported into China in large pieces of various sizes weighing from a few ounces to about 1,500 pounds apiece. The large blocks are afterward cut and polished according to desired sizes. Chinese importers of jade rock have to pay 22.5% import duty besides 27% "bounty" to the British Government as export duty from Burma, thus totalling more 50%. Shanghai and Canton are the two principal cities in China that import this rock, while Shanghai of late has became the largest jade market, particularly for export. The total amount of jade rock imported into Shanghai is about $500,000 a year.

The whole series of operations in cutting the jade rock into jade is done entirely by the hands of skilled artists. The first step is to cut the rock into desired sizes of different thickness by a saw made of pieces of ordinary iron wire twisted together. Then comes the jade designer who examines these pieces already cut and recuts them into watch charms, bracelets, necktie pins, etc., according to the color which will command the highest market price. Then follows the grinding, drilling and polishing by the use of imported sand from Norway. The whole process is tedious and a slight mistake in these operations may mean a large loss to the manufacturers. The market value varies enormously according to the color which should be a particular shade of dark green. Semi-transparency, brillancy and hardness, are however, also essentials.

The Jade Workers

As the market value of jade depends largely upon color, a successful jade munafacturer must be an excellent designer in directing workers how to cut various pieces. Most jade manufacturers do not have any workshops of their own; instead, they let outside contractors do the drilling and polishing. These contractors have their little "workshops" in the Chinese city in which many boy apprentices are employed

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The Golden Rule in Sino-foreign Relations?

BY P. T. CHEN 陳炳章

THE *Shanghai Times*, a British-owned paper, published in its issue of May 17, 1929, an editorial on Sino-foreign relations under the title "Do Unto Others..." Inasmuch as the ideal of international relationship is commonly conceived as that of a happy family whose members though independent yet pursue a common life in the spirit of give-and-take, the application of the Golden Rule to such relationship is a most appropriate one. Especially is the suggestion a happy one at a time when Chinese patriots are agitating for the removal of the numerous and intolerable foreign limitations on their national sovereignty and when foreigners are wondering whether, how much, or how soon they should yield to the legitimate aspirations of Chinese nationalism. If the Golden Rule, laid down by the greatest teachers of mankind in both the Orient and the Occident and now preached by the editor of the *Shanghai Times*, were applied in the relation of nation to nation as well as that of man to man, there would, indeed, be "glory to God, peace on earth, and good-will among men."

We notice, however, that the editor sees fit to quote only a part of the well-known formula of the Golden Rule. This is probably for economy of speech or rhetorical eloquence. But it seems to indicate also that in the mind of the editor there may be difference of opinion as to what the rest of the formula should be. Indeed, Jesus teaches the rule of "Do unto others as you would want them to do unto you," while Confucius states the same principle in the negative form "Do not do unto others what you would not want them to do unto you". But in whichever form the Golden Rule may be stated, the editor of the *Shanghai Times*, has a way of interpreting or applying it which neither the founder of Christianity nor the greatest sage of China would be able to recognize. His conception would be absurd were it not so tragic, because of the damage it may do to Sino-foreign relations.

Chinese Conception of the Golden Rule

The editorial under review is inspired by a certain passage which appears in Dr. Alfred Sze's recent speech delivered at the British Chamber of Commerce luncheon. The passage reads as follows:—"As I follow the public statements of the spokesmen of the National Government, the policy of our Government is to encourage foreign trade and foreign investment and in this connection they are prepared to afford the fullest security in their power to foreign lives and property. They are, however, equally desirous of and insistent upon the complete abolition of extraterritoriality at the earliest possible date. In other words, if I may be permitted to state the desire of the National Government and of the Chinese nation as well, it is that China wholeheartedly welcomes the foreign trader, but China wants them to come to trade in China as they would go and trade in other countries, that is, without having, or claiming any special privileges which they would not be equally willing to grant to Chinese traders in their countries. China wishes to follow the Confucian Golden Rule, that we do not wish others to ask of us what other nations do not accord to Chinese nationals residing in their country."

To this statement the editor of the *Shanghai Times* takes exception. He feels it his duty to point out to his readers that the above passage "should not remain unanswered, because the new Minister to the Court of St. James, who has spent very little time in his native country in recent years, should not be allowed to go to London with any misunderstanding of the attitude of Britons in China." Incidentally but significantly, however, he shows himself generous enough to give Dr. Sze credit for knowing what he himself considers to be an indisputable fact. "Dr. Sze", he tells us with as much confidence as satisfaction, "from his long experience of residence in foreign countries knows full well that special privileges were granted the foreigner because Chinese civilization was in a backward state as compared with that in the West."

What is Civilization?

Now apparently when the editor speaks of the backward state of Chinese civilization, he is not referring to the time when the Chinese people possessed art, enjoyed music and poetry, lived in settled communities, knew the use of the compass and gunpowder, while westerners were still painting their faces and chasing wild beasts in the wilderness. But if he were referring to the period of the Opium War and its aftermath, then we might be permitted to suggest that a truer version of history would be that special privileges had to be granted the foreigner because the foreign arms proved a mightier weapon than the Chinese sword. Moreover, it may be refreshing to remind the editor that civilization is not an easy word to define while the expression "backward" can be used only in a relative sense. If the editor has lived in China long enough to know anything about the Chinese people, he should have discovered that what the Chinese think of western civilization is not exactly what the westerners themselves think of it. This is as it should be: standards of civilization differ among different peoples. Westerners of the Opium War days thought of Chinese civilization—for the Chinese are believed to have some civilization at that stage of history—quite differently from what the Chinese themselves thought of it. The only difference in the two cases is that westerners considered their own civilization so far superior that they felt inspired by the divine duty called "the White Man's Burden" to shed blood and kill lives in order to compel the Chinese people to enjoy the blessings of their civilization.

But we are not here to debate whether it was the backwardness of Chinese civilization or the inferiority of Chinese military strength which made the granting of special privileges to the foreigner necessary. The distinction is immaterial to the westerner, while no amount of it could have saved China the loss and humiliation. Suffice it to note that the editor admits, as he must admit, that the privileges granted the foreigner are "special", which means to us unequal and unequalled—unequal in the sense that the Chinese do not enjoy the same privileges in the homelands of the foreigners nor even within their own doors in certain ways, and unequalled in the sense that in no other great and independent country except China are foreigners tolerated to enjoy those privileges. True, these special privileges, though wrested by force, are in many cases sanctioned by treaty agreement and therefore technically legal and justified. But, nevertheless, they are exceptional and in many ways cannot be countenanced by the accepted rules of international law, still less by the principles of international equity and comity. To cut the long tale short, foreigners in China enjoy the most-favored-nation treatment; Chinese in foreign countries are subject practically to the least-favored-nation treatment, treaty stipulations to the contrary notwithstanding. The editor does not suggest whether the Golden Rule should apply in this phase of Sino-foreign relations. But his implication is clear: it should not apply. And why? Because "Chinese civilization was in a backward state as compared with that in the West when special privileges were granted the foreigner!

A Civilization of Might

As we have suggested, it would serve little purpose to argue with any westerner who claims to practise the Golden Rule and yet, sincerely or otherwise, holds that special previleges were granted the foreigner because Chinese civilization was backward. Such a westerner is the product of a civilization which places might above right and which encourages the militarily strong people to go forth to the corners of the earth to impose by force their standard of civilization on those weak peoples whose civilization they consider backward. His conception of the Golden Rule is that of Might is Right. He does not consider it sufficient that China should give to the foreign guests residing in its territory the "benefit of the same laws, the same administration, the same protection, and the same redress for injury which it gives to its own citizens, and neither more nor less" (Elihu Root, "The Basis of Protection to Citizens Abroad", IV Amer. Journ. Intern. Law 520), the same protection which it gives to its own citizens which "varies between ordinary and peaceful times and times of disturbance and tumult, between settled and ordinary communities and frontier regions and mining camps." (Ibid, 523) Nor will he heed the advice that "when a man goes to another country and does not like the conditions there he is not obliged to stay." (C. C. Wu, speech delivered in New York, May 4, 1929) Still less can he see the justice of the viewpoint that "China should not be compelled to alter her basic institutions so that they will be to the liking of guests who may choose to reside within her boundaries." (Ibid.) On the contrary, he has brought with him the standards of his own people in regard to right, justice, protection, freedom, municipal law, even international law, and these China must adopt so that his sojourn within her boundaries may be safe and profitable. How was his home government going to make China do it? By force, of course. The "backward" Chinese yielded: the "civilized" foreigner won the special privileges the "destiny of mankind" had intended for him!

Foreign Diehard's Conception of the Golden Rule

There is the conception of the Golden Rule *par excellence* held by many a westerner and particularly by those who have lived in China long enough to consider themselves better informed than the Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James on the conditions in his native country.

Now we need not consider here the significance of the various special privileges, political and economic, which foreigners enjoy in China: such as the privilege of uniform tariff, exemption from certain Chinese internal taxes, consular jurisdiction, extraterritoriality, navigation of inland waters, carbotage, special mining privileges, preferential rates, railway concessions, privilege to station foreign police and troops in

China, and all that array of exceptional privileges indicated by such terms as "concessions", "settlements", "leased territories", "treaty ports", "spheres of influence", "the most-favored-nation treatment", etc. Foreigners have heard so often that they must be weary to be told again that these special privileges they enjoy in China are most unjust, offensive and deleterious to the Chinese people.

Nor is it the issue here to discuss whether those special privileges of foreigners in China should be abolished sometime in the future. On this point foreigners have no quarrel with the Chinese. As early as 1902, for instance, Great Britain had promised in the MacKay Treaty that "she will be prepared to relinquish her extraterritorial rights when she is satisfied that the state of Chinese laws, the arrangement for their administration, and other considerations warrant her in doing so." So have other treaty Powers. Since then foreign diplomats have never ceased to reassure China both individually and jointly, that their Governments will relinquish their extraterritorial rights and other special privileges as soon as conditions in China allow them to do so. And foreign newspapers in China have never failed to remind the Chinese people of such sweet promises by keeping up the chorus in their editorial columns. Thus, the editor of the *Shanghai Times* which has also seized every opportunity to join in that journalistic palaver, tells us again in his recent editorial as follows:

"The Nationalists have been told so many times that they must be weary of hearing it, that the Powers are ready and willing to grant the abolition of extraterritorial privileges as soon as it can be shown that their nationals residing in this country will receive from the Chinese authorities that measure of protection that the Chinese living abroad get from the governments of the nationals concerned. . . .When China can show that there is a reasonable probability of this being done, opposition to the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights will break down. After all, we are not here to secure political advantages but to conduct our business. Most of us believe that there is a great future before China, and consequently that her transactions with foreigners will be of vastly increased importance. Hindrances, of whatever nature, to this development are unwanted by the foreigner as well as by the Chinese, so that if it were possible to accede to Chinese wishes on political issues foreign traders would be the first to urge their governments so to do". "That time," however, he adds, "has not yet arrived, and no amount of casuistry will convince the world that it has."

How Retention of Special Privileges Is Justified by Foreigners

The fact is that though many a westerner might subscribe to the editor's conception of the Golden Rule in holding that special privileges granted the foreigner were originally justified by the backwardness of Chinese civilization, they realize they can no longer base their claim to the continued enjoyment of those privileges on the same ground now. After all, China has been under foreign tutelage for almost a century, and, though she has not proved as progressive a pupil as Japan or Turkey, she must have made wonderful advances in her civilization during this length of time or that foreign tutelage would be totally discredited. Foreigners therefore must justify their claim to the continued enjoyment of their special privileges on some other ground more plausible, more specific, more concrete, but nevertheless just as elastic as that of the backwardness of Chinese civilization. This they have ingenuously found in the inadequacy of Chinese protection to their lives and property in China, of the standard of which they, of course, claim to be the final judge!

But we are ready to meet them on their own grounds. The practical issue then is "What would be a fair standard of protection of aliens in China?" Any honest and constructive attempt to answer this question by a foreigner or Chinese must be welcomed, because on the satisfactory settlement of this issue depends in a great measure the future of Sino foreign relations.

What is A Fair Standard of Protection of Aliens In China?

It is for this reason that we have examined carefully the above-mentioned editorial in the *Shanghai Times*, which is more significant than usual because it is a direct reply to the public statement of the Chinese Minister to Great Britain. But, unfortunately, it is for this reason that we feel constrained to challenge some of the editor's statements, because he, more than any other foreigner, who presumably has spent a great deal of time in China and knows a great deal about the Chinese, should not be allowed to remain in this country and influence his readers both at home and abroad with any misrepresentation of facts or misleading generlizations about the people who are his hosts.

The editor proposes two standards for the protection to which foreigners in China should be entitled. The first standard is suggested in these words: "China is in no position to give the foreigner the same protection as he receives in his own land, using protection in the broadest sense, and if the Nationalists desire all limitations on their power in this country to be removed they have the remedy in their own hands." The second standard is suggested in this form: "When Dr. Sze declared that China wishes to follow the Golden Rule 'that we do not wish others to ask of us what other nations do not accord to Chinese nationals residing in their country', the obvious answer is that what foreign merchants trading in China ask of her is that they should be treated as Chinese merchants are treated in the foreigners' homelands." These suggestions, indeed, represent the average viewpoint of foreigners in China on the question of extraterritoriality and other special foreign privileges. To a discussion of these we shall devote a separate article.

Shanghai, May 26, 1929.

Soviet Consulate in Harbin Raided and Documents Seized

Dispatches from Harbin, by both *Reuters* and *Toho* which appeared in the Shanghai newspapers on Wednesday, May 29, stated that the Chinese authorities at 1:10 o'clock on the afternon of May 27, suddenly raided the Consulate-General of the U.S.S.R. in Harbin. More than 100 policemen participated in the raid. The *Toho* message stated that despite the efforts of the consular officials to burn documents, the police were able to seize two truck-loads of papers which were taken to the central police station for translation. It was also stated in the Japanese message that the Harbin Consul-General, Mr. Merinikoff; the Mukden Consul-General, Mr. Riznechoff and some 43 members of the staff had also been arrested. Three women employes of the consular staff were included in the number arrested. The message stated that the raid on the consulate had been inspired by reports of an alliance between Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and the Soviet Government. Thus far there has been no statement from the National Government at Nanking as to whether the raid was ordered from Nanking or whether it was a local affair in Manchuria.

A later *Toho* message from Tokyo on May 29 alleged that the real object of the Chinese in raiding the Soviet Consulate in Harbin was for the purpose of providing an excuse for seizing the Chinese-Eastern Railway. Several of the Japanese newspapers expressed the belief that this was the object of the Chinese rather than the present crisis with Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang.

Mme. Sun Still Opposes Policy of Kuomintang

"Until the policy of the Kuomintang fully corresponds with the basic principles of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, I cannot take any part, direct or indirect, in the work of this party. The basic principles of his teaching are (1) to struggle against imperialism in China; (2) close collaboration with the U. S. S. R., the only real revolutionary friend of China; (3) the realization of the Workmen-Peasant policy."

This statement was made by Mme. Sun Yat-sen in an interview granted to the representative of the Anglo-Asiatic Telegraph Agency during Mme. Sun's journey from the Siberian frontier to Harbin. The widow of the late leader further declared that after eight years residence in Soviet Russia, she was personally convinced that the U. S. S. R. is the only friend not only of China, but of all downtrodden peoples in the world.

Mme. Sun has come to China from Berlin, where she has been living for some time, for the exclusive purpose of accompanying the body of her husband from Peiping to Nanking and to be present at the final burial in the Purple Mountains. She has not, she said, in any way changed her political views, and still strongly adheres to the Principles which she declared on July 14, 1927, when leaving Hankow.

Mme. Sun's interview with the Anglo-Asiatic Telegraph Agency representative was published in the *Shanghai Sunday Times* of May 26.

Claim Discovery of Oil Deposits on South China Coast

An *Associated Press* dispatch from Macao on May 20 stated that oil deposits have been discovered at Kochau on the southern China coast that are believed to be of commercial value. The report stated that a Chinese-American company has been formed for the purpose of exploiting the deposits and constructing a refinery at Tongka, Heungshan. An office of the company is to be established in Macao, the Portugese colony near Canton.

High Cost of Protecting Japanese Subjects

BY KIYOSAWA RETSU

(This article by Mr. Kiyosawa Retsu, a member of the staff of Japanese newspaper, Asahi, appeared originally in the May issue of the Chuo Koron. It was translated into English and reprinted in the Japan Chronicle, British newspaper published at Kobe.)

However fine and true patriotism may be, it often does not pay. For instance, the assets of the Japanese residents in Tsinan, to which so much importance is attached by Premier Tanaka and his government are no more than (say) Y570,000 in the aggregate, and the expedition sent out to protect that "important interest" cost exactly Y37,400,000, as will be detailed below.

Then, the funds lent out at low interest for the relief of the business enterprises of Japanese in the Tsingtao district and in the Yangtze valley amount respectively to Y3,000,000, and Y1,200,000. There are about 17,000 Japanese residents in the Tsingtao district, so that it figures out that nearly Y200 per head has been given away to those residents (for there is little chance of the loans being paid back), and many of them are men sent out by big Japanese companies who are in no need of relief.

In Hankow there are about 1,000 Japanese, in order to protect whom 550 marines and 5 men-of-war (with a crew of 536 in all) are regularly posted there. In some cases the residents are guarded at the rate of 4 soldiers per head and 2 machine guns and 40 light machine guns.

As for the interests in Manchuria and Mongolia, which not merely the Seiyukai government but also the Minseito is loud in asserting must be maintained at the risk of the national fortunes, what are they in reality? According to Premier Tanaka, it amounts to nothing but peace and security in the zone! Commercially speaking, however, the most important of all interests is no other than the South Manchuria Railway Co. The paid-up capital of the railway company is Y355,000,000, and this is protected by an army division and special guard.

So far we have mentioned a few examples which at once occur to us. If more illustrations are needed of the length to which unremunerative patriotism can go, we need only mention the Siberian expedition on which over $800,000,000 was expended and loud cries for war were raised against the United States for refusing to admit 145 Japanese emigrants per annum!

National Policy and National Prestige

On examining the Tanaka ministry's foreign policy, what strikes one most of all is that its keynote is intense patriotism. No ministry has been so loud in talking the "national policy" and emphasizing the need of enhancing the "national prestige." When General Tanaka, a soldier by training and profession, was placed at the head of the government, he held the portfolio of foreign minister as well in the teeth of all opposition and demanded the united support of the nation for the militarist and imperialist measures which he aimed to adopt under the name of this "national" policy.

The first measure taken by him on his coming into power was the expedition to Shantung. This was done for the protection of the 2,000 Japanese residents in Tsinan and Japan's interest in the Shantung railway. It is true that Japan is interested in Tsingtao also but nobody denied the need of having some troops in Tsingtao for the protection of the residents in the city and neighborhood. It was therefore for the protection of the Tsinan residents and the interest in the Shantung railway that the expedition was chiefly intended.

We have already seen that the Japanese in Tsinan at the time numbered about 2,000 and that the capital invested in their enterprises aggregated only Y570,000. And instalment payments for the Shantung railway were overdue to the extent of about Y3,000,000.

Y41,400,000

We are credibly informed that, fearing that the presence of Japanese troops in Tsinan would lead to a collision with Chinese soldiers, General Chiang Kai-shek requested that the Japanese residents withdraw from thence and offered to refund the expenses of withdrawal. If the proposal had been accepted, the withdrawal would have been effected with little cost to the Japanese side. At any rate, the interest at stake did not exceed Y3,500,000 in value. How much did the government expend to protect it? The costs of the expedition (exclusive of all losses of lives and property) were:

During 1928 .... Y35,000,000, during 1929 2,400,000
rewards to officers and men ..... 4,000,000.....
Total, Y41,400,000

Even deducting the normal costs of maintenance which would have been required even if the troops had been else-where, say Y4,000,000, the balance still amounted to Y37,400,000—an expenditure more than ten times the value of the interest which it was made to protect, leaving it highly doubtful whether the expedition has succeeded in protecting that interest even after so much expenditure. From the latest telegrams from Tsinan we learn that about three-quarters of the Japanese residents are coming home on the evacuation of the Japanese troops. If they were to withdraw from Tsinan, expedition or no expedition, what purpose did the expedition serve? For all that, Premier Tanaka is taking every opportunity to boast that the expedition was a success. Perhaps he really believes so, money being nothing and the national prestige everything to soldier-politicians like him.

Trade Losses

But great as the loss due to the actual expenses of the expedition was, the greatest loss of all caused by the expedition was the decrease in the volume of China trade. Premier Tanaka, indeed, explained in the diet that China trade for last year had actually shown an increase of Y3,500,000 over that for the preceding year, but this was a remark which ignored the fact of China's foreign trade having increased 200,000,000 taels last year compared with the preceding year owing to the gradual pacification of the country and the consequent increase in the buying power of the people.

That while the China trade of the nations increased so much, Japan's remained practically stationary, shows that there was a big falling-off in fact.

Moreover, the boycott of Japanese goods was systematically started in October last and much of the goods figuring in the trade returns remained piled up on the wharves to the great distress of the Japanese merchants and the bankruptcy of many of them.

Mr. Mitsuchi, finance minister, realised the situation better when he deplored the fact, that it was impracticable to remove the embargo on gold forthwith and times were as hard as ever, it was largely owing to the existing relations between Japan and China. The circumstance, however, had no appeal for Premier Tanaka who is reported to have remarked to press representatives that the anti-Japanese agitations in China might painfully bear on the businese men concerned but that they should put up with the inconvenience for the sake of the country. The Seiyukai unconditionally endorsed its leader's China policy, saying that when things had come to a pass like the present, the question was which would hold out longer and win.

Instead of considering the question of economic advantage or ultimate good, which should be first consulted in negotiations between two countries at peace, they were confounding diplomacy with war, and were more concerned for gaining a nominal victory by tiring out the adversary by perserverance rather than persuasion, and saving face by having their demands accepted anyhow. They were willing enough to jeopardise trade for the sake of a formal apology, the punishment of responsible officials and damages.

Manchuria and Mongolia

But the fulcrum of the Tanaka ministry's foreign policy is Manchuria and Mongolia. It has declared that it is prepared to make any and every sacrifice for the sake of Manchuria and Mongolia, but Manchuria and Mongolia do not entirely belong to Japan, as Premier Tanaka himself admits.

In estimating Japan's interests in Manchuria and Mongolia, therefore, we must take the South Manchuria Railway Co. as the basis of our calculation, Dairen itself being virtually an investment of that company. How much the company is worth is as hard to determine as it is to gauge the wealth of the firms of Mitsubishi and Mitsui. Everybody knows that its registered capital is P440,000,000; as for its assets, they are popularly estimated at Y700,000,000 or so, including railways and all other properties belonging to it. The money which Japan derives from the company, including the dividends to the government and other shareholders and profits made on materials bought from Japan, would appear to be about Y50,000,000 per annum.

Y50,000,000 per Annum

Roughly speaking, then, Y50,000,000 per annum is the interest for which it is said that Japan is willing to risk the national fortunes, and in order to protect which one army division and a guard are regularly kept up, reinforced from this year on by two battalions (1,700 men). The Japanese have never troubled themselves with the question of whether it pays to protect this special interest, as it is politically termed, or a company with a capital of Y440,000,000, as it must be economically spoken of. Mere mention of the special interests in Manchuria and Mongolia is sufficient to make them dizzy and incapable of rational thinking.

But the greatest rock now in the way of satisfactory

(Continued on page 39)

The Persecution of Indian Nationalists in China

(An appeal to fair-minded people)

Two weeks ago the *China Weekly Review* published an editorial about a case connected with the Indian nationalist, Harchan Singh, who was murdered in Shanghai on March 6th. Four other Indian nationalists are now held for this murder, and the 12 preliminary hearings that committed them to the British High Court in Shanghai for trial have all been held in secret upon the plea of the British prosecuting attorney that "publicity would injure the cause of the prosecution".

In connection with this case, the *China Weekly Review* drew serious attention of the public to the methods of the British Secret Service. A typical example of such methods mentioned by it was the treatment of Kuomintang members before the nationalists captured Shanghai. Formerly, when a Kuomintang man in the International Settlement was "wanted" by the Northern Militarists, the method of the British Secret Service was to induce some prisoner already condemned for murder or some other crime, to sign a written statement implicating the Kuomintang member. With this document, the British police would then arrest the Kuomintang member and turn him over to the Northern Militarists to be butchered.

The arrest of four Indian nationalists charged with the murder of their friend and comrade, Harchan Singh, is reminiscent of the former methods of dealing with Kuomintang members. Harchan Singh was an active Indian nationalist, a member of the Eastern Oppressed People's Association which has headquarters in Nanking. He leaves behind him a wife and four little children. He was a reliable man who always attempted to awaken his countrymen in Shanghai to their duty to India by refusing to help the British against China. As such he was a man whom the British regarded as most "dangerous". Amongst his other activities he compiled a list of the names of Indians in the British Secret Service in Shanghai and also a list of Iudian nationalists working with the Eastern Oppressed People's Association. By some means, this document reached the hands of the British Secret Service. A week before he was murdered, he wrote a friend saying that the British had the list, and that his life was in danger. The four men accused of his murder were his friends and all four are members of the Eastern Oppressed People's Assocation whose names appeared on the list that fell into the hands of the British Secret Service. Their arrest is similar to the former arrest of Kuomintang members.

Other Indian Nationalists Arrested

Following the arrest of these nationalists charged with the murder of their friend, came the arrest, trial and sentencing of five other Indian nationalists. They have been sentenced to prison at hard labour and then to deportation because the proscution said their liberty in Shanghai would "interfere with the peace of His Brittanic Majesty's Dominions". The reference of the prosecution to Shanghai as "H.M.Dominion" is of interest to every Chinese. The Indians were sentenced for "actions prejudicial to the public safety". The so-called "evidence" against them consisted of the fact that the men had read from Indian newspapers and magazines that are legal in India and pass through the mail. Also that they wore black turbans, and that one of them had said "We must expose these C.I.D. (Secret Service) dogs who swear falsely against us." They were convicted entirely upon the testimony of spies sent amongst them, all of whose statement were obviously manufactured. Following their imprisonment comes the arrest of another Indian charged with being in Shanghai after having been deported in 1918. Yet this man returned to Shanghai in 1920 under a regular British passport, and his presence has been known to the British in Shanghai because he registered regularly with the British Consul.

Following the murder of Harchan Singh, a number of Indian spies in British service left Shanghai, one of them coming to Nanking. This man's name is Omar Kumar Roy, but he is living in Nanking under the name of A. K. Paul. He is now living in a hotel near the Drum Tower. He suddenly appeared in the headquarters of the Eastern Oppressed People's Association four weeks ago, saying that he was an Indian nationalist escaping from the British who wanted to arrest him for complicity in the murder of Harchan Singh. He asked to be permitted to sleep in the office of the Eastern Oppressed People's Association. The men in charge refused him this, and asked him why he was escaping from the British if he was innocent. After this, Paul went to Hankow, where he stayed for a few days, evidently to spy upon Indians there, then returned to Nanking, explaining his presence to the Eastern Oppressed People's Assn. by saying that Chinese friends had wired him to return at once and take a position in Nanking. When asked why he did not go to work he said, "The Chinese are black and white—sometimes they say one thing, sometimes another." In the meantime the Eastern Oppressed People's Association received a confidential letter telling them that Paul had been sent by the British Secret Service in Shanghai to implicate them in the murder of Harchan Singh.

Importance of Facts to Indian Nationalists

It is important for the lives of Indian nationalists in China that Chinese know these facts. No one should ignore the criminal nature of the British Secret Service. To get rid of Indian nationalists, they have resorted to every crime in the past and they are doing the same today in India and abroad. We have every reason to state that the British Secret Service is trying to implicate Indian nationalists in Nanking with the murder of our comrade, Harchan Singh, and upon this basis to ask that our comrades be turned over to the British for trial, and that the Eastern Oppressed People's Assn. be closed. The presence of a British spy in Nanking, who is undoubtedly an agent provocateur also, is for this purpose. Each day this man is sending reports to Shanghai, though what about we do not know. Our work is open and legal, and what we publish we circulate throughout China, including to the British imperialist press in Shanghai. But what plots such men can carry out are known only to them. They can work through certain Chinese most disasterously.

The persecution of Indians in China today is connected with the new wave of violent repression of the Indian nationalist movement in India. During the last two years, three important Indians of idealism and ability were deported to India from Shanghai, and twelve other men shared their fate. The three men are today in prison in India.

The reason for all this persecution of Indians in India and other parts of the world is known to every person of intelligence: we Indians want our freedom, and the British are trying to keep us in slavery. They cannot and will not succeed. The British are now using a new argument—they are speaking of the Indian nationalist movement as a movement due to the Bolsheviks. Such statements insult the intelligence of every man and woman who can read history. Our nationalist movement existed before the Bolsheviks were born, and it is due to British rule and to nothing else.

It is noticeable that the men being persecuted today in China are Sikhs. This is because the Sikhs have awakened to their position and are in the ranks of the nationalists. The Sikhs are suffering throughout the world for this. But we are not sorry for it. The Sikhs have previously conquered all Asiatic countries for the British, but now they understand that this is a crime and that they must rectify this wrong. They unite with other Indians in challenging British rule of Asia.

The Raj Paltao Party
(Indian Revolutionary Party)
Indian section: Eastern Oppressed People's Association
Nanking, June 3, 1929

Railway Development in China

(Nankai University (Tientsin) Weekly Statistical service)

That railway development in China, despite its long history extending over a period of more than half a century, fails deplorably to meet the needs of a modern industrialized nation is a commonly established fact. The United States, the most industrialized nation today, has a total population of 105,711,000 and a total railway mileage of 261,900, or a railway mileage of 2.477 per thousand persons. China, on the other hand, has a total population of 436,095,000 and a total railway mileage of 8,200, or a railway mileage of 0.019 per thousand persons. The railway mileage in China, therefore, is only 1/130th of that in the United States. It is 1/35th of that in France, 1/29th of that in Germany, 1/25th of that in Great Britain, 1/18th of that in Russia, 1/13th of that in Italy, 1/9th of that in Japan, and 1/6th of that in India. The table on page 4, which is compiled from the latest statistics given in the 1927 issue of the Stateman's Yearbook, shows the railway mileage per thousand persons in China and foreign nations.

Railway Mileage per Thousand Persons in China and Foreign Nations

國名 Country	人口數 Population	鐵路英里數 Railway Mileage	每千人鐵路英里數 Railway Mileage per Thousand Persons
美 U.S.A.	105,711,000	261,900	2.477
法 France	39,210,000	25,800	0.658
德 Germany	62,349,000	34,700	0.556
英 G. B.	42,920,000	20,400	0 475
俄 Russia	132,000,000	46,300	0.351
意 Italy	40,549,000	10,200	0.252
日 Japan	61,082,000	10,000	0.163
印 India	318,942,000	38,600	0.121
中 China	436,095,000	8,200	0.019

Famine and "Mohammedan" Banditry Again Devastating Kansu

BY H. P. HOWARD

MORE than half a million persons have died, and from five thousand to thirty thousand are perishing daily, in the terrible famine which now embraces practically the whole of the great province of Kansu, a territory almost a thousand miles in length, more than five hundred miles wide at its greatest breadth, and containing a population of over seven million. An idea of the extent of territory is gained by comparing its 125,000 square miles with the less than 90,000 square miles of Great Britain.

Throughout this vast territory conditions are such as are unknown and incomprehensible in modern countries today. From-eating bark of trees, grass-roots, and vermin of every available kind, the starving people have gone on to eating what they hopefully call "bread-stones," which are simply a kind of rather solid clay with no food value whatever. Finally has come cannibalism, and the emaciated bodies of the dead are consumed to maintain, for a little while, the spark of life in the living.

Soldiers Are Eaten

There is cannibalism over most of the province at present, but particularly in the south. Not only the emaciated dead are eaten, but sometimes more nourishing victims are found. A detachment of ten of Col. Chao Si-ping's soldiers, near Lingshih, failed to reach a city before dark, and slept but in the open. It was their last sleep, as about all that was left of the detachment in the morning were gnawed bones and some clothing. They had been eaten. Even the defense of soldiers could not face the ravenous onslaught of famine-crazed men who caught them off their guard. The same thing happens to small bands of bandits at times, caught by superior forces and devoured.

Kansu at its best is a poor and barren province, and its population, sparse as it is, continually tends to outgrow its resources. In good years the population increases, and there has even been some immigration due to the misguided enthusiasm of some men for "colonization of the waste lands," but when drought comes, as it comes every few years, there is fearful suffering. During the Manchu dynasty there was an average of seven droughts per century here, every one of these meaning famine for great numbers of persons, and sometimes cannibalism. When the famine is over the population begins to increase once more until it presses upon the means of subsistence so that a poor year leaves many without food and faced with stark starvation. There have been no serious checks to population here since the Mohammedan rebellions of more than a generation ago devastated the province, and population estimates show a rate of increase during the past twenty years greater than for any place in the world outside of China—almost two per cent per year.

Drought and Famine

Last year the blow fell in all its fury. There was little or no rain over most of the province. Only the northeast section, in the valley of the Yellow River, had normal crops. In other sections there were poor crops, which might, however, if carefully rationed, have been sufficient to feed the local population. But in about one-third of the province there were almost no crops at all, and millions of persons, who had never had any opportunity to accumulate a reserve, faced starvation.

Even so, appropriation of all the food of the province, including the well-off Yellow River Valley, would probably have made it possible to feed everyone in the territory. But there is no socialism in Kansu, and the government there respects private property just as much as Western governments do. So the people perish.

This does not mean that there is no official relief. In every possible place relief centers have been opened, and about half a million persons are now being fed, but this is being done by the private contributions of charitable and humanitarian persons, with merely some assistance from officials, and is far from sufficient to cope with the enormity of the problem.

The "Mohammedan Uprising"

Matters are further complicated by banditry throughout most of the province. The younger and more spirited elements among the sufferers frequently prefer to take from others rather than sit down and starve. This, however, tends to make things even worse, owing to the waste involved in looting and plundering, and particularly in the burning and destruction of cities.

This turning to banditry by hungry and desperate men is what is euphemiously called the "Mohammedan uprising." This movement, in fact, is by no means wholly Mohammedan, though the leader is Mohammedan and therefore his main force are predominantly so. This began in the spring of last year under the guidance of a young officer by name of Ma Chung-ying, a Mohammedan.

Ma started his career as a major in the army of Ma Ku-chung, his uncle, when not yet eighteen years of age. He tried to stir up some elements in the army for a revolt against Feng Yu-hsiang, to destroy Feng's forces. When his uncle learned of this, of course, he dismissed his enterprising nephew from the army. Ex-Major Ma, with two of his officers, began getting a force together among the Mohammedans in the neighborhood of Sinning for a revolt against Feng, and succeded in getting funds by waylaying some of Feng's couriers and killing them and their soldier guards. Cavalry were now sent after the band, but these were talked over to joining the rebels, and the force began to develop into a formidable one.

Though the nucleus of the band was Mohammedan, Ma's appeal was for Chinese in general, he accusiug Feng of loading the people with heavy and unjust taxes. In April last year his band began to capture cities, but though the force possessed some military organization, there was apparently no attempt at organized administration of cities, which were simply plundered, and in case of resistance burned.

When the movement began to assume these proportions, the authorities started an anti-Mohammedan agitation, accusing Ma's band of various atrocities against the Chinese population. This succeeded in arousing the non-Mohammedan Chinese and there were atrocities on both sides. Ma's forces remained mixed, but the Mohammedan element became more predominant at this time. In the past year they have moved north, west, northwest, and south, and have recently gone into the more prosperous northeast, living on the country as they pass and making bad conditions worse, but followed at all times by tens of thousands of destitute camp-followers. They are now a formidable force, some 35,000 in number, the main part being a regular organized army under its 18-year-old leader.

Relief Measures

In the districts to the south and east, and elsewhere wherever the bandits are not an immediate menace, relief centers have been established in the cities and hundreds of thousands of famine victims are being fed. Most of this relief is by Chinese bodies, but the International Famine Relief Commission is also active in some localities, and takes care of several thousand persons.

The work of the International body is limited, by its international responsibilities, to districts where banditry plays no part in the sufferings of the people. This makes its work much less in scope than it would otherwise be, and leaves the great bulk of the work to Chinese bodies.

These Chinese bodies are made up of the guilds and other public organizations, some local and a few provincial officials, and well-to-do individuals willing to help in the work. Private contributions are depended upon for the most part, but a certain amount of local taxation has also been applied to the feeding of the destitute, and stations established where subsistence rations are dealt out.

Feng Buys Munitions

It is now pretty generally known that some $800,000 was contributed by the Nanking Government and by private parties last year for relief of the Kansu famine, and was sent through the hands of Feng Yu-hsiang's government. It is also pretty generally known that the ex-Christian general spent the $800,000 for airplanes and auto trucks for military use.

Feng himself is said to have explained that there was no use sending the money into the province for relief, and then taking money out of the province in taxation. He has, therefore, remitted taxes in Kansu. The situation is, however, that the famine sufferers cannot be taxed anyway, and the taxation from those districts and individuals capable of paying taxes is not nearly sufficient for the work of famine relief, though less than ten cents a day per individual provides a subsistance ration for those hundreds of thousands who are now receiving relief. (Some claim that Feng was obliged to use these funds in self-defence, to bolster up his critical military position.)

But the months go on, and over most of the province there is devastation and cannibalism and horror, and the people perish.

Shanghai, May 28, 1929

C. C. Chen Assumes Post with S. N. R.

C. C. Chen, late of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, has assumed his duties as Traffic Manager of the S. N. R., in the place of C. L. G. Wayne, whose term has expired. Mr. Chen was formerly connected with the S. N. R. as assistant traffic manager. It is understood that J. K. Choy, director of the S. N. R. and S. H. N. R., has been successful in getting the British syndicate's consent to the engagement of officials for the lines by the Chinese government in the future.

The Chinese Silk Industry—Its Defects and Their Remedies

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟昭涛

SEVERAL times, the Chinese silk merchants in Shanghai have addressed telegrams and even sent delegations to the National Government petitioning for financial help to enable them to pass the crisis and to carry on their business, the reason presented being that, due to the increased price of the cocoons and decreased price of China silk abroad last year, some of the silk filatures in Shanghai are unable to open this year, and some of those opened are facing bankruptcy and foreclosure. They further pointed out that the demand for Chinese silk abroad has dropped down tremendously owing to Japanese and Italian competition. It is really a great pity to see that Chinese silk is now being rejected by the Silk Stock Exchange in America!

The following table will tell how rapid is the increase in annual production of silk in Japan.

Year:	World Production of Silk	Japanese Production	Percentage
1924	67,200	38,100	57%
1925	85,860	54,064	63
1926	88,051	56,978	65
1927	97,311	66,193	68
1928	101,181	70,767	70

The annual export of Chinese silk is gradually decreasing silk merchants tell us. Our Government certainly should not stand aloof to see the Chinese silk industry facing ruination. For this reason, the Ministry of Labor, Industry & Commerce, has appointed a commission to investigate into the matter, apparently with the idea that some financial help might be given to preserve the national industry, and at the same time, the Ministry wants to introduce improvements.

We sympathize with the Chinese silk merchants in the hardship which they have to encounter, but at the same time, we believe that the time has come for them to introduce improvements. It is now up to the Chinese as a whole to study the problem, and it is up to the silk merchants to tender suggestions with regard to the remedies of the situation for the approval of the Government. The Government might give financial help once or twice, but could not all the time. Let us now present for the consideration of the public some of the defects and some of the remedies regarding the Chinese silk industry.

Defects

(1) To begin with, the eggs of the silk worms are of bad origin, for the farmers do not feed them scientifically. The farmers are always very miserly in giving mulberry leaves to the silkworms. If the worms are underfed, the quality of the cocoons is of course bad.

Further, the farmers, taking advantage of high prices sell the cocoons before they are mature. For example, the cocoons would be good for sale on the last day of the month, but the farmers, fearing that the price on the last day may be low, sell them many days before that. The larvae do not die in the natural way, but are shaken to death because the farmers want to sell them prematurely. There is another reason why the farmers want to sell so early, that is, unmatured cocoons weigh more.

If the eggs of the silk worms are of bad origin, the silk worms are underfed, and the cocoons are sold before they are ripe for sale, one need not go further to know at once that Chinese silk must be bad in quality.

(2) The farmers sell their cocoons to the cocoon hongs which dry them. Here is another great defect. These hongs dry the cocoons in the old ways, not by scientific methods such as special machinery or stoves. The result is that the cocoons are "unevenly" dried, some of them are too dry and others too wet. If the cocoons are not well and evenly dried, their productivity will not be high. Those too dry will be useless, and those too wet will spoil the good ones.

(3) The cocoons are a very delicate kind of raw material incapable of resisting moisture. So, when they are dried, they must be kept in a special kind of store if they are not immediately used. If they are kept in the ordinary stores, moisture will reach them and and the "sericin", which is a sticky substance, will become very sticky and the silk will be hard to reel. Or, when it is being reeled, there will be too many breaks. If a piece of silk is cut across, and looked at under a microscope, one will know that the outside layer of the silk is covered by the sericin When it is moist it becomes still more sticky. Due to the poor means of communication in China, it sometimes takes many days for the cocoons to be transported from the place of production to the place where they are bought by the silk men. During the journey they may receive moisture and part of them may be spoiled before they reach their destination.

(4) Another fundamental defect in the Chinese silk industry is that the owners of the filatures and the manufacturers are not the same persons. The situation is to be explained briefly as follows: A few men combine to build the silk filature, and put there about 208 basins, and then they lease the whole property to the manufacturers of silk. Through investigations, it has been found that the buildings generally cost about $20,000, the machines (that is, the basins) also cost about $20,000 and the land about $6,000. This is considered as the highest cost of a silk filature in Shanghai. When this whole property is leased to the manufacturers, the owners charge for each basin 3½ Shanghai taels per year. That is, about $8,668. This charge is considered as very moderate. Sometimes the owners may charge Tls 4 per year.

If the owners are economical enough, they can reduce the cost to a considerable extent by buying all old machines and by building the silk filatures in the country where the value of the land is less. Assuming that the cost is the same as stated above, that is, the total cost $46,000, the annual profit is $8,668. That explains why some men are anxious to build the silk filatures and lease them to the manufacturers.

If the owners and the manufacturers are not the same persons, it is obvious that the aim of the owners is only to get the high profit, and they naturally do not care whether the silk industry is prosperous or bankrupt. For the manufacturers, there is no reason for changing the machines into new ones, as the machines are not their own, and they would change them at their own expense.

(5) It naturally follows that the present process used in the manufacture of silk is too old, and most work is still done by manual labor. It takes only two men to watch a machine for reeling in Japan. While the same amount of work might require a hundred laborers in China. That explains why the cost of manufacturing Chinese silk is higher than that of Japanese.

(6) Mismanagement is another cause. At present, China is badly in need of some experts in the silk industry. The managers of silk filatures are not always experts. Thus it is not strange that they do not introduce improvements. When inefficiency of the laborers is added, the bad state of the Chinese silk industry is easily understood.

(7) Let us ask what is the standard of the best Chinese silk? This question we believe no silk man can answer, for there is no standard. The same quality of silk, say No. A, manufactured by A silk filature is different from the same quality manufactured by B silk filature. The reason is that different silk merchants have different standards suiting their own interests. It is not remarkable to hear that a quality of silk manufactured by one silk filature is different from the same quality manufactured by the same silk filature at a different time. In other words, there is no scientific way of deciding the general standard of the Chinese silk. The impression of the foreign consumers will be that the Chinese silk has no standard. Certainly, they will grow to dislike the Chinese silk rather than like it.

(8) Lastly, it is surprising to learn that at present the Chinese silk merchants have not established any agency abroad. Nor are any efforts being made to advertise. If one turns to the silk journal in America, one will read the Japanese advertisements about their silk, but not a single Chinese silk advertisement can be seen. At present, Chinese silk is exported by foreigners, though recently a small part is being exported by the Chinese. In other words, the Chinese silk merchants open only "indirect" trade with the foreign consumers. Every layman can realize what are some of the disadvantages if the "indirect system" of trade is used.

Remedies

(1) It is of no use merely to point out weak points without at the same time pointing out remedies. Let us now study how the Japanese manufacture their silk. In the first place, the eggs of the silk worms are distributed by the government. The government scientifically feeds the eggs, and when they are ripe, distributes them to the farmers. So the first step is that the National Government should supervise the feeding of the eggs of the silkworms.

(2) The farmers should be prohibited from selling cocoons before they are ripe. When the cocoons are ready the farmers must dry them in a scientific way. The cocoons hongs should be allowed to buy only the dry cocoons.

(5) Who is to provide the scientific stoves is a problem, certainly. In Japan, the state provides for the farmers. In China, the cocoon production places should be divided into different districts, and in each district there should be one public stove for the farmers to dry their cocoons, and such stoves should be provided by the state.

(4) No old style silk should filature be permitted to be opened, or the old style silk filatures, when opened, must be taxed, while the opening of the silk filatures using new machines must be encouraged.

(*Continued on page 19*)

Wanted: A United Front

BY DAVID TUNG FOO HSU (徐東甫)

SOME time in January last the leading Chinese papers at Singapore carried the following report in a most prominent manner on their front pages:—

"Two Chinese teachers recently employed from Shanghai by the Chinese High School were sent back by the school as a result of a meeting held by the student body of the institution. The alleged reason was that the two teachers, supposed to be outstanding examples for the students, had arrived here on board a Japanese steamer when the universal boycott launched by the Chinese against the aggressive neighbour was at its zenith. So this 'send back' was staged as an appeal for unanimity on the part of our compatriots at home"

A few weeks later, the story repeated itself when two lady teachers were again sent back by the stud nts of a certain girls' school simply for the reason quoted above.

Now, recently, following in the wake of Miss Olive Yang's arrival in the South Sea Isles, there came the equally famous movie star of Shanghai, Miss Yang Nei Mei, the sole purpose of whose visit was to display her artistic attainments in dancing and singing, thus affording for her admirers a chance for a personal conversation and exchange of greetings. That her visit would have created a great deal of interest in the local Chinese community out here might be judged by the enthusiastic enquiry on the part of the public about the definite date of her arrival. Previous arrangements were made with the Chinese theatres to make her arrival a most interesting and attractive feature on their programmes. Notice of her arrival was printed in big characters on front pages of the Chinese papers. The Singapore public was utterly disappointed and their dream of meeting such a novel personage merely shattered by news from the local Chinese paper that the expected visitor was unable to make her debut on the stage of the local theatres in spite of the previous arrangement or contract. Following is an excerpt from the Chinese paper which will illustrate the situation.

"The public will be rather suprised to learn that for some alleged reasons, Miss Yang Nei-mei, recently arrived from Shanghai, has been barred from the programme of the local Chinese theatres. Contracts or previous arrangements were rendered null and void."

Well, readers, what alleged reasons? They were rather hackneyed! Miss Yang was the fifth one to commit a big blunder—she came by a Japanese steamer.

It is not without sorrow and regret that I record these five never-meant victims of the boycott launched against China's aggressive neighbour. But look here! The overseas Chinese, in order to co-operate with their compatriots at home, are fighting bitterly by peaceful and legitimate means, sacrificing alluring chances of making much easier money, devising ways and means to checkmate any possible depravation among themselves which aims at breaking the back of the venture. Look here, again, dear friends! Instances of bloodshed have never been rare when measures were meted out to punish those who simply were charged with duplicity in dealing with the enemy. Following is a report culled from a local paper, dated March 28, which will have an interesting bearing upon my remarks:

Boycott Breaker Murdered

"The most important happening of the week was the murder of a Chinese business man in broad daylight. He had returned to his office following a visit to a Japanese firm and was accosted on the doorstep and stabbed to death by an unknown Chinese assailant, who managed to escape. The news of the murder was sufficiently disquieting, but the added information, published in a vernacular newspaper to the effect that the murdered man has been threatened once before, makes the crime much more important and far-reaching. On that occasion his assailant placed a revolver against his breast and ordered him to stop dealing with Japanese merchants. Thus the whole matter of the anti-Japanese boycott is opened once more, just when the authorities were under the impression that its violence had died down somewhat, and merchants were congratulating themselves that the interfactional unpleasantness was at an end. We have been fortunate in the sense that the anti-Japanese boycott here has been singularly free from violence of that sort, and this is only the second incident of the kind which has occurred since the movement was first started. It has always been assidiously carried on beneath the surface, and some real hardship has resulted, but personal violence has not hitherto been conspicuous."

Backed up by the facts of this sort, is the writer guilty of more hyperbole when he says that the overseas Chinese are charged with courage like artillery in powder ready to fight for the sake of their country at any moment? They are raging like boiling water in a seething pot simply because the prestige of their Fatherland has been trampled and their countrymen at home have been ridden over roughshod by their jingoistic neighbour! And at that very moment came the teachers and movie star, representatives, if I mistake not, of the intelligentsia of modern China, aboard Japanese steamers. Naturally the overseas Chinese were not a little surprised to learn that at the time their countrymen at home were, and are still, shouting for a universal boycott against the national enemy, so long as Baron Tanaka is in a position to persist in his jingo policy, these well-educated teachers and cinema star should overlook the earnest and persistent demand for patriotic manifestation: to them it was a disgrace to receive their guests emerging from the Japanese ships.

The overseas Chinese look upon their guests as enlightened in regard to matters Chinese, thus hoping to consolidate their patriotic feelings and strengthen the conscious link existing between them and their sisters and brothers at home! To them, what a great disappointment to learn that their guests were not worthy to set an example for the younger generation; and if example is contagious, they were characters of possible harm to hundreds of thousands of the Chinese abroad. Hence, who can deny that on occasions like this the overseas Chinese really have every reason to question whether the home-folks, when they advocate doing what is urgently demanded in order to cure the ills of their own country, have ever set hand to carry it through? They, the overseas Chinese, would like to see some one able to stand up and give a reply in the affirmative! So in conformity with the opinion that a batch of young men and women was sent back to China with but one object in view, that the returned guests might help spread the doctrine of "Unity and Concord", which is deemed absolutely indispensable when the country requires united action and Herculean strength we, encouraged by the sagacity of the Chinese adage that many a foe uplifts a country, would demonstrate our valour and discretion with one heart and one hand in discounting all hindrances standing in the way of our great uphill struggle for national liberation.

Let us, Chinese abroad and at home, join our hands and form a united front against any formidable foe and the time will come for our victory, which can only be earned where and when there is unanimity.

Penang, May 3, 1929

THE CHINESE SILK INDUSTRY—ITS DEFECTS AND THEIR REMEDIES

(Continued from page 18)

(5) At the same time, schools for studying the manufacture of silk should be opened, and more men trained in that line. Commissions should be appointed frequently to visit some silk production countries with the sole aim of introducing new methods into China.

(6) Testing houses should be opened and be under the control and supervision of the State. All the silk before exported must be examined by the testing house from which a certificate will be given. Only the silk which has been examined and proved satisfactory should be allowed to be exported.

(7) More publicity should be given to Chinese silk, and the Chinese silk merchants must spend some money for advertisement purposes. They should be able to establish trade relations directly with foreign consumers.

Conclusion

In a short paper, we believe, we have thrown some light on this subject, and have given some idea why the Chinese silk industry is now in such a precarious state, and suggested some remedies. It is now for the Chinese silk men to introduce improvements to save the situation. Chinese capitalists must look forward for the profit to come and not only think of present. It is quite possible for the silk men to organize an assot ciation and to put up capital to form a new hong solely for feeding the eggs of the silk worms, and for buying the cocoons and drying them according to scientific ways. It is quite possible for Chinese capitalists to put up the capital for the establishment of a silk filature using all new machinery, and in the end, they will realize that a great profit will accrue to them.

May 26, 1929. 9, Foochow Road, Shanghai

Agreement Between General Electric and U. S. S. R.

An agreement has been announced between the Soviet Government and the International General Electric Company providing for an exchange of patents as well as of designing, engineering and manufacturing information for a decade, beginning from July 1.

American engineers will be sent to Russia to assist the Soviet Government to expand their electrical industry, and Soviet engineers will visit the United States to study the methods of manufacture of electrical machinery and equipment.

The Future of China's Export Trade

(Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache to China)

THE American manufacturer who is interested in witnessing China's development as an over expanding market for American goods, must look forward at the same time to correspondingly larger purchases of Chinese commodities by the American trading public. A progressively prosperous Chinese American trade thus becomes a matter of nice economic adjustment so that the wants of the one people may harmonize with the surpluses of the other and vice versa. In other words, what can the one buy from and sell to the other to the mutual advantage of both?

China remained for many centuries economically independent of the rest of the world. Its people were not concerned with either the purchases of goods from abroad or the sales of their commodities to other peoples. Foreign traders had to pound long and hard at China's gates before they were admitted. Even then admission continued for decades on a very restricted basis. This fact is reflected in the painful slowness with which China's foreign trade developed beyond the few commodities which for so many decades constituted the vast bulk of its imports and exports. Up to the year 1870 China's imports were comprised entirely of cotton piece goods, opium and silver and its exports of silk and tea.

Today lists of commodities which figure prominently in both the imports and exports of this country embrace several hundreds of different items; with prospects of an ever expanding range of varieties in these trade lists.

Nothing more forcibly illustrates the potentialities in the growth of China's foreign trade than its present day contrast with that of the United States, a country possessing many strikingly similar physical characteristics. China's per capita foreign trade today is about three dollars gold, while that of its economically well advanced neighbor across the Pacific is eighty dollars. During the twenty-five years from 1878 to 1903 China's foreign trade advanced threefold, while during the last quarter of a century it increased fourfold.

China is now at the inception of modern economic advancement. Its people are now receptive to what the Western world may have to teach. They are learning to articulate as a unit. They are now, for the first time in their history, concerned with the taking of an inventory of their physical resources, to the end that these may be utilized better to advance the welfare of their people. It will take time to set the whole country on the road to modern economic, social and political advancement, but sufficient progress has already been made in this direction to convince the nations of the earth that the Chinese people have turned their eyes from the past and are now determined to tune in with modern conceptions of civilization.

Imported Capital Needed

Under these newer developments, it is difficult to forcast the nature and extent of the growth of China's foreign trade. There are observers from without who predict that China will follow the course pursued by Japan and rapidly emerge as a great industrial and shipping nation. Those who make this prediction fail to take cognizance of the fundamental differences between the two countries. Japan, like the United Kingdom, is an insular country, with limited natural resources. It is only natural for Japan to develop rapidly as a modern industrial and shipping nation. On the other hand, China is comparable with the United States. It is a country of vast continental area, with a great store of latent natural resources, with large areas of new lands awaiting economic transportation to open them to agriculture and other economic developmets. China will require large sums of imported capital to assist in building up the country along modern economic lines, pretty much as did the United States depend upon foreign capital during the latter part of the nineteenth century to build the necessary railways and assist in the exploitation of the country's natural resources. With the greater expansion of its internal trade, it is not unreasonable to presume that the world will witness a vast growth in the country's foreign trade. China will need large quantities of foreign machinery and other equipment to assist in its internal development. It will have to increase its exports very considerably to meet its greater imports.

With but few exceptions, throughout the entire history of China's foreign trade since the institution of the customs service in 1864, its imports have each year exceeded its exports by about twenty per cent, making for an apparent unfavorable balance of trade. Certain invisible items, such as remittances from overseas Chinese, expenditures in China by foreign missionaries, foreign government establishments and military units and foreign tourists, nearly if not entirely make up the difference.

As China develops internally along modern economic lines, it is conceivable that a favorable trade balance will be one of the results. This is already patent in a conspicuous way in the trade of the Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria), where through an influx of millions of Chinese immigrants from other sections of the country, vast areas of new lands have been thrown open to exploitation and a surplus of exportable commodities produced. Naturally, any substantial advances in China's import trade must be predicated upon a corresponding growth in its exports.

It will be helpful to a better appreciation of the future of China's export trade if we examine somewhat closely this trade during the past few decades. Fifty years ago China's list of exports was a very simple one confined to a comparatively few commodities; among the more important were the following:

No. of item	Commodity	Value of exports in Haikwan taels.	Per centum o whole trade.	
1	Tea	HK Tls 32,000,000	50%	—1
2	Silk and silk products	25,000,000	40	—2
3	Sugar	1,300,000	2	—3
4	Strawbraid	800,000	1.2	—4

Total: HK Tls 67,000,000 @ gold $1.45 US$87,000,000

Twenty-five years later, that is, for the year 1903, the principal items in China's exports were as follows:

		Haikwan taels	
1	Silk and Silk products	84,000,000	40% —1
2	Tea	26,000,000	12 —2
3	Beans and bean products	13,000,000	6 —3
4	Raw Cotton	13,000,000	6 —4
5	Mats and Matting	5,200,000	2.4 —5
6	Hides	4,700,000	2.1 —6
7	Skins, furs	4,000,000	1.9 —7
8	Paper (bamboo and straw)	3,500,000	1.6 —8
9	Nutgalls (for inks)	3,200,000	1.5 —9
10	Fruits and veg. (dried)	3,000,000	1.4. —10
11	Live animals (mostly water buffaloes to P.I.)	2,700,000	1.2 —11
12	Wax, white	2,500,000	1.1 —12
13	Firecrackers	2,400,000	1.1 —13
14	Chinaware	2,200,000	1. —14
15	Sesamum seed	2,000,000	1 —15
16	Tobacco, leaf and prepared	2,000,000	1 —16
17	Medicines	1,900,000	0.9 —17
18	Hemp	1,700,000	0.8 —18
19	Bristles	1,200,000	0.6 —19
20	Feathers	1,200,000	0.6 —20
21	Vegetable tallow	1,100,000	0.5 —21
22	Sugar	1,000,000	0.5 —22

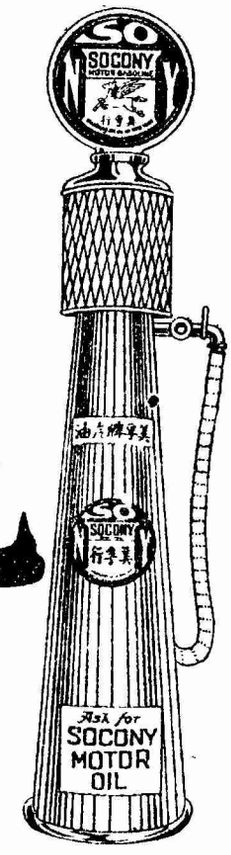
Total: 214,000,000 @ gold $0.64 US$137,000,000

For the year 1927 the principal items in China's exports were as follows:

No. of item.	Commodity	Value of exports in Haikwan taels.	Per centum of whole trade	
1	Bean and bean products, including bean oil and cake	186,000,000	20%	—1
2	Silk, raw, cocoons and manufactures of silk	165,000,000	18	—2
3	Raw cotton	47,000,000	5.1	—3
4	Cereals (millet, kaoliang, buckwheat, peas, bran)	39,000,000	4.3	—4
5	Skins, hides and leather	36,000,000	4.	—5
6	Eggs and egg products	33,500,000	3.6	—6
7	Tea	31,600,000	3.4	—7
8	Coal	29,500,000	3.20	—8
9	Peanuts and peanut oil and meal	25,600,000	2.8	—9
10	Metals (tin, antimony, iron ore, pig iron, tungsten)	25,400,000	2.8	—10
11	Wood oil	22,000,000	2.4	—11
12	Cotton yarn	20,000,000	2.1	—12
13	Cigarettes	17,800,000	2.	—13
14	Cotton piece goods	17,600,000	1.9	—14
15	Wool (sheeps, goats and camels)	17,000,000	1.8	—15
16	Seeds (sesamum, cotton, apricot, hemp)	17,000,000	1.8	—16
17	Wood and timber	14,000,000	1.5	—17
18	Bristles	9,300,000	1.	—18
19	Rugs and carpets	6,500,000	.7	—19
20	Grass cloth	5,400,000	.6	—20
21	Lace and trimmings	5,000,000	.6	—21
22	Sausage casings	4,800,000	.5	—22
23	Frozen and preserved meats, game, poultry,	4,600,000	.5	—23
24	Leaf tobacco	4,600,000	.5	—24
25	Medicinal preparations	4,500,000	.5	—25
26	Vermicelli	4,400,000	.5	—27
27	Tobacco, leaf	4,500,000	.5	—27

美孚牌汽油

強猛有力之汽油



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The Sincere Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Hongkong)

Sun Sun Co.

49-027

28—Paper, including joss,	4,200,000	.4	—28
29—Firecrackers	3,200,000	.3	—29
30—Mats and matting	3,200,000	.3	—30
31—Feathers	2,500,000	.2	—31
32—Strawbraid	2,500,000	.2	—32
33—Curios	2,000,000	.2	—33
All others		7.8	
TOTAL: Haikwan Tls. 920,000,000 @ gold		$0.69	
U.S. $635,000,000.			

A perusal of the above tabulated data on China's exports may lead one to draw the following conclusions:

1. The number of export items aggregating upwards of taels 1,000,000 or about US $650,000 in value, increased during the fifty years under review from three in 1878 to twenty-two in 1903 and to upwards of fifty in 1928. While certain adjustments will be made during the next few decades as some of the above listed items assume relatively less importance, even to the extent of dropping below the taels one million in the aggregate value of their exports annually, yet on the other hand others will assume proportionately greater values. Further numbers of new items will appear from time to time, so that the list will continue to grow in range of varieties of articles exported as well as in the total amount of exports.

2. It is patent that manufactured products will assume increasingly greater importance in China's export trade. This fact is already noticeable with cotton yarn, cotton piece goods, egg products and cigarettes. It is only natural to expect the cotton spinning and weaving industries to assume a very important place in the modern economic life of the Chinese people. China will grow better and more cotton, although imports of raw cotton may be expected to continue for some years. In fact, it seems likely that the development of the textile industries will continue faster than the advancement in the production of the sort of cotton needed for its cotton mills. In the woolen, silk, ramie and other textiles it is anticipated that China will during the next few decades emerge as an important factor in modern manufacturing to such an extent as to entitle these fabrics to increasingly more important consideration in the country's export trade. On the whole, it may be expected that China will decrease proportionately its exports of raw materials and add substantially to its shipments of manufactured goods.

3. Gradually it is to be expected that China's mineral wealth will figure in a more prominent way in its export trade. Twenty-five years ago coal, iron, tin, antimony, manganese ore, tungsten and lead were not listed among China's exports, whereas they are now assuming positions of increasing importance in the country's foreign trade. The growth of modern manufacturing industries in China will mean heavier domestic demands for its minerals and probably the development of an export trade in certain lines of manufactured products. However, it may be anticipated that China's exports of coal, pig iron, tin, antimony, manganese and tungsten will show substantial increases as time goes on, particularly o as internal transportation conditions improve in such a way as to make the country's mineral resources accessible to modern economic transportation.

China an Agricultural Country

4. China is essentially an agricultural country. It is estimated that agricultural masses comprise eighty per cent of its population. However, intermingled with its agriculture are numerous industries of the domestic handicraft nature. For instance, there are hundreds of thousands of handlooms in use throughout the country. The agricultural masses manufacture by hand many of the articles which are necessary to their needs, such as cotton cloth, shoes, clothing, etc. Furthermore, many of the articles which enter into China's foreign trade are the by-products of the labor of the farming population. Wood oil, strawbraid, hairnets, walnut kernels, vegetable tallow, wool, bristles, grass cloth, laces, meats, eggs, feathers, etc., figure to a considerable degree as by-products of the farm. As China takes on the aspects of a modern economic society, stupendous adjustments will be made in the country's industries, reducing the proportionate numbers in the agricultural population while adding materially to the size of the population engaged in modern industrial enterprises. It may be expected that certain industries now on a domestic handicraft basis and constituting by-products of farm labor, will be gradually reorganized and eventually emerge as modern industrial enterprises under standardized methods of economic organization, thereby necessitating important adjustments in the country's foreign trade, both import and export. Some of these adjustments are already well under way.

5. Although the Chinese are among the oldest of agricultural peoples and have been farmers for upwards of forty centuries, yet they are today confronted with the necessity of serious adjustments in their agricultural life if they would avail themselves of what modern science and methods have to offer by way of making their agriculture a vastly greater contribution to the economic welfare of the people than obtains under present conditions. The country today is a heavy importer of rice and wheat flour, yet it would seem that it should be able through improved agricultural methods, through economic transportation, through the opening of new land to cultivation, through improved marketing, through a system of rural credits, and through a more equitable system of taxation, to make the country self-sustaining. Its exports of agricultural products more than offset its imports of those commodities. Careful economic adjustments are needed to establish the sort of balance between imports and exports in agricultural products which will conserve the economic welfare of the Chinese people. For instance, is it profitable for the country to have a huge export surplus of bean products, such as has been developed during the past few decades, while the imports of rice and wheat flour continue to soar upwards? China at one time exported sugar. During the past few decades its imports of sugar have increased to such proportions that they are today fourth in importance after cotton goods, rice and raw cotton, amounting to about taels 75,000,000 (U. S. $ about 50,000,000). It is conceivable that China may more economically import its sugar. But this is a question which needs be investigated. At one time tea was the principal item in China's list of exports, and so continued for many years. It has dropped to a place of comparative insignificance in the category of exports. Would it not be possible through the introduction of modern methods of cultivation, production and marketing, to double or treble China's exports of tea? To what extent may China aspire to supply America's G$500,000,000 worth of imports of raw silk? At present the United States takes about 20% of its needs in raw silk from China. It would seem that through improved methods in the cultivation of the mulberry, the eradication of disease among the silk worms and thru modern methods of reeling, China's exports of silk might easily be doubled or trebled, adding tens, if not hundreds of millions of dollars to the economic wealth of the nation. Closely related to the subject of agriculture is that of afforestation. While improved internal communications will make accessible forests in the north which are now frozen rather than liquid assets to the nation, on the other hand there are millions of acres of hill lands which can profitably be reafforested with prospects eventually of supplying the country's timber needs affording a surplus for export, if not in the shape of lumber, in the form of pulp for paper or for the manufactures of rayon. Thus it is that a reorganisation of China's agriculture along modern economic lines is bound to make for stupendous changes in the character of its export trade.

Needs of Chinese Abroad

6. In a perusal of the items comprising the table of China's exports one cannot but be impressed with the number which have primarily to do with supplying the peculiar needs of the Chinese populations abroad, which amount in aggregate value to several tens of millions of dollars annually. With any substantial improvements in the political conditions in China, whereby the country may offer to its people safe opportunities for the investment of their capital, it may be expected that large numbers of these Chinese will return to China to avail themselves of opportunities to participate in its internal or domestic developments. Furthermore, the Chinese abroad are taking more to the use of commodities of a modern sort, so even from this viewpoint it is not to be anticipated that the exports of products from China, especially to serve the Chinese populations abroad, will be on the increase.

Thus is a cursory review of China's export trade for the past fifty years, and in light of the impending modernization of the ecomomic structure of Chinese society, it is to be anticipated that during the next quarter of a century China's export trade will experience important adjustments, substantially increasing both in aggregate value and in the varieties of commodities exported.

The foreign export concern in China plays a very important part in the development of the export trade of this country. In fact it is responsible in a large way for its attaining the proportions which at present characterise it. It understands the needs of the foreign market, and more often than otherwise supervise the preparation, standardization, packing, shipping and financing of the goods for export. Thus it behooves the Chinese not to discourage the foreign export concern, at least until such a time as the Chinese may have developed facilities capable of meeting the requirements of the foreign markets. The development of these facilities by the Chinese will require time and training, before they may be perfected to such a degree as to insure against a serious setback in the country's foreign trade.

In certain quarters, proposals are being made for the taxing of exports, to a degree considerably greater than present impositions. Some of the proposals incorporate plans for so-

(Continued on page 33)

A sore throat is invariably accompanied with a headache

Germs which lodge in the throat frequently cause infectious illnesses.

The medical content of Formamint Tablets is such, it prevents the germs from growing and multiplying. It destroys them completely.

Suck a few Formamint Tablets daily, thereby keeping the mouth and throat in a thoroughly clean and healthy condition

FORMAMINT

The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet

Obtainable at all Chemists

49-029

U. S. Trade Opportunities

The following inquiries pertaining to the establishment of trade relationships, were received at the American Consulate-General in Shanghai during the past month. Persons interested in obtaining further information pertaining these inquiries should communicate with the Commercial Office, U. S. Consulate, Shanghai:

No. 269 **Lubricating Oil**

A New York manufacturer of lubricating oil desires a local distributor.

No. 270 **Vacuum Cleaners**

A New Jersey manufacturer of vacuum cleaners desires the services of a local agent.

No. 271 **Elastics**

A New York exporter desires to establish an agency in Shanghai for the distribution of elastics.

No 272. **Chinese Asbestos**

A firm in New York City desires to make connections with exporters of first quality Chinese asbestos.

No. 273 **Synthetic Aromatic Chemicals, Flavors, Flower Oils, Colors**

A New York firm, manufacturing the above named products, desires to sell its goods on the market here.

No. 274 **Pharmaceutical Products**

A New York manufacturer of pharmaceutical products desires to place his goods on the Shanghai market.

No. 275 **Osseine**

A New York firm desires to make connections with local exporters of osseine.

No. 276 **Flavoring Extracts**

A New York firm manufacturing flavoring extracts desires to sell its products in the local market.

No. 277 **Dye Resisting Writing Tubes**

A Pennsylvania manufacturer desires a distributor in China for his products.

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of SARA GARDINER DAVIS, Deceased

Cause No. 3178
Estate No. 692
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Sara Gardiner Davis, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before November 11, 1929, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

ALFRED C. DAVIS,
Administrator,
c/o Columbia Country Club,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, China,
May 3, 1929.

49-030

Gen. Tang Pleads for Cultural Cooperation

Gen. Tan Shen-tse, who recently returned to the fold of the National Government, and has been appointed chairman of the Military Advisory Council as well as Commander of the Fifth Route Army, delivered an address before Yenching University, Peiping in which he made a plea for closer cultural relationship between Chinese and foreigners. Gen. Tang's address, which was translated in English by Dr. Theodore E. Hsiao, was in part as follows:

"China has been to eastern Asia for three thousand years what Rome was to the Mediterranean world for one third that length of time. Before Abraham left Ur of the Chaldees in the west of Asia, China had already developed a high degree of indigeneous civilization in the east of Asia. As a race, the Chinese are as imaginative, artistic and creative as the Greeks; practical and concrete as the Romans; patient and free as the Germans. Nations rise and nations die, but she alone stands as a rock of all ages.

"However, what China has accomplished in the past can rightly be classified under the head of what Francis Bacon called 'distempers', namely, fantastic learning, contentious learning, and delicate learning. From the point of view of scientific inquiry, all ancient learning possessed certain marked

Gen. Tang Shen-tse

fundamental defects. Despite many notable speculations and scientific advances, the hopeful beginnings to escape from these three types of distempers can hardly come to any large fruitage unless Chinese learning can be revolutionized by adopting Western scientific methods.

"Furthermore, China had always been in a sort of self-complacent slumber before she came into contact with the West. The majority of the Chinese were timid agricultural people, who wanted to be left unmolested on their ancestral acres. The Opium War of 1840 and the Second Chinese War from 1856 to 1860 brought about a different state of mind. China was aroused from her slumber and had come to realize that something could be learned from the West. The entrance of the allied forces into Peking in the summer of 1900 was as much the entrance of intellectual light as of armies. The government became aware, as never before, that there was a world outside of China, and that this world was, at least in some respects, superior to China.

"The last two decades in China can be compared with the fourteenth century in Europe. This brief period has witnessed the clear evidence of the rise of the modern spirit. There are

radical changes in all phases of Chinese life. We need only mention two outstanding movements in recent years, namely, the Renaissance Movement and the Nationalist Movement. The former is primarily a movement of learning. It awakens the desire to use new methods in studying old subjects, ancient literature, history, and philosophy, and places peculiar emphasis upon art. It is teaching the people the value and necessity of science and has given them a new type of vernacular school. The latter is fundamentally a political movement—a movement which seeks to secure liberty and equality for the Chinese people and endeavors to throw off the old fetters so that China can emerge as a free, strong and united nation.

"The direct and indirect influence of the Christian missionaries upon the different movements in China is indeed far-reaching. The pioneer propagandist was the Christian preacher, the pioneer agency the mission press, the pioneer vernacular book the Bible, the pioneer scientists the Christian astronomers of the seventeenth and eighteenth and the Christian physicians of the ninteenth centuries, and last but not least, the pioneers of freedom of belief were those humble Chinese Christians of the Boxer period who dared to take their stand along with the reformers and martyrs of other ages for the sanctity of conscience.

"The West must plan to live in the same world with the East. Our great social questions like peace, progress, and cooperation, have world significance and require world solutions. The republic of letters and the kingdom of morals and true religion have no national boundaries. Nations tend to lose the sense of isolation and division from each other whenever they begin to share the fruits of each other's culture and spirit. The call of our day is to a new declaration of international interdependence, fully consistent with national integrity and sovereignty. To shape the minds of the youth after such noble design of thought, Yenching University certainly occupies a unique position in North China. It is a herculean task, but with your spirit and energy, we have every confidence that you can accomplish a great deal just as you have already accomplished since the organization of this university in 1918.

Education in the U.S.S.R.

During the month of April, Dr. Albert Pinkevitch, President of the Second State University of Moscow and Director of the Pedagogical Research Institute affiliated with the university, gave a series of lectures on education in Soviet Russia before the Teachers College of Columbia University in New York. The subjects of Dr. Pinkevitch's addresses were "The General Characteristics of Education in Soviet Russia", "The Program of Higher Education in Soviet Russia", "The Program of Adult Education in Soviet Russia", "The Education of National Minorities in Soviet Russia" and "The Sociological and Philosophical Foundations of Education in Soviet Russia".

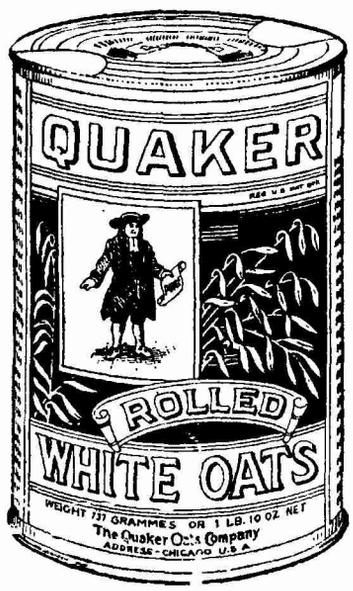
The system of selection of students for the higher educational institutions is such that the proletarian element predominates, Dr. Pinkevitch explained. Organization aims at giving teachers and students a maximum of self-activity, whereas in old Russia they had no share in control. The courses are designed for the training of specialists in fields of practical activity, the preparation of trained workers for scientific and technically productive institutions of the republic in general, and the dissemination of scientific knowledge among the proletarian and peasant masses.

In connection with national minorities, Dr. Pinkevitch pointed out that in the first days of Soviet Power, a decree was issued granting them absolute freedom and self-determination. In pursuance of this policy, all nationalities inhabiting the Soviet Union were declared to have the right to establish schools and conduct teaching in their native languages. The study of the language of the majority was, however, made compulsory for the purpose of cultural rapprochment and the development of class solidarity.

The establishment of schools for national minorities presented numerous difficulties. Written languages had to be developed for the nations which had none; many existing written languages had to be reformed and simplified; textbooks, newspapers and other literature had to be published in the various national languages; teachers had to be reeducated and workers' faculties founded. While the schools for the national minorities are not yet entirely satisfactory, Dr. Pinkevitch said, they are making enormous progress.

Soviet education, Dr. Pinkevitch stated, is based on Marxism and aims at the establishment of a society free from all classes and class wars. The preparation of able builders of a Socialist state, able to defend the interests of workers, is, therefore, the goal of the present transitional period school system.

70% Of The Day's Work



is done in the morning hours. A good sustaining first meal is therefore vitally necessary. Quaker Oats affords such a diet. Ideally balanced in nature's essential food elements, it gives strength and vitality—nourishes and builds as few other foods do.

The Quaker Oats Company

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Quaker Oats

49-031

*Chinese Books in the Library of Congress

BY C. B. KWEI, M.S.

General

THE Library of Congress, which is the largest in the Western Hemisphere, comprises over three million printed books and pamphlets, while maps and charts, pieces of music and photographs, prints, engravings and lithographs, number about two million. The library was established in 1800, destroyed in 1814 and then replenished by the purchase of the library of ex-President Jefferson; and now is periodically increased by (1) regular appropriations by the American Congress; (2) by deposits under the Copyright Law; (3) by gifts and exchanges; and (4) by the exchange of the Smithsonian Institution. The building was finished in 1897 and cost nearly seven million dollars. It occupies three and three-quarter acres upon a site ten acres in extent at a distance of 1,270 feet east of the Capitol and is regarded as the largest and most magnificent library building in the world with a floor space of 583,755 square feet, or 13.4 acres. Although it was originally intended for the members of the American Congress at Washington, D. C., investigators engaged in serious research are always welcome and can even borrow books through the nter-library loan system, if living in a distant place.

Early History

Among many of the library's special characteristics is the Chinese collection, containing about 90,000 books, one-fortieth of the whole collection, and covering about 4,500 feet of shelf. The present eminence of the collection is due to the gifts of the Honorable Caleb Cushing, William Woodville Rockhill, and the Chinese Government, and also to purchases. The Honorable Caleb Cushing, first minister to China from the United States of America, who in 1844 negotiated the earliest treaty between the United States and the Emperor of China, upon his return brought with him well-selected standard works on history, medicine, classics, poetry, ritualism, essays and dictionaries, in 2,547 volumes. William Woodville Rockhill, a secretary of the American Legation and an expert on things Chinese, contributed six thousand volumes. At the close of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the Chinese Government, through its legation at Washington, presented 1,965 volumes which formed part of the Chinese exhibit. In appreciation of America's return of the Boxer Indemnity, the Chinese Government decided to give a complete set of the *T'u shu chi ch'eng*: a Chinese encyclopedia of 5,020 volumes, ordered by Emperor Kang Hsi in 1686 and completed in 1726.

Classification

The Library of Congress classification of Chinese books follows as closely as possible the Imperial Catalogue Classification, the *Ssu ku chuan shu tsung mu*, compiled by the order of Emperor Ch'ien Lung, one of the wisest rulers of China. The great Imperial Catalogue classes all important works published before 1775 in four main divisions, i. e. classics, history, philosophy and literature. These four classes are annotated by the Library of Congress in A,B,C,D order, and the subdivisions in letters and Arabic numbers. In order to make the classification more complete, five new headings have been added (Mohammedanism, Christianity, Periodicals, School Readers, and Examination Papers) and an English index to the whole scheme has been made.

However, this system can be applied with difficulty to newer books, translated from western languages or written from a modern standpoint, unless new subdivisions are added to the list, and the method of annotation is intelligible only to persons who know English.

Catalog

The catalog has been called the heart of the library. It is the central organ through which alone all its parts are made into a living and working organism. It shows all that the a library possesses; not merely what happens to be on shelves at particular time. Hence there are two kinds of catalogs: card catalogs and pamphlet catalogs. In the former there are title and subject entries which are arranged separately, and in the latter there are two kinds of pamphlet catalogs, one for the official gazetteers and the other for the collective works, under the term "Collection of Reprints."

Filing

As the Chinese language has no place for alphabets, there are not less than sixty thousand characters, or words, covering all duplicates, obsolete and variant forms, and varying in complexity from one up to thirty five distinct strokes. How to file these words is a very pressing problem. Especially is this true in the library field, where cards should be so arranged that they can be found easily and conveniently. The following are the most prevalent methods of arranging Chinese words.

1. All characters are arranged according to the order of phonetic elements. This system may be free from such irregularities as arise in writing. But a phonetic system is applicable only to a unified national tongue, and moreover, all Chinese words are monosyllabic with the result that the number of characters under the same sound must be so enormous as to make the location of a character a matter of great difficulty.
2. Another system is to group Chinese characters according to the four-corner numeral system. The idea of this method is to observe part of a character instead of the whole, and to consider the kind of strokes instead of the quantity. What is called part of a character means the corners of a character, which must include the highest and most left-hand stroke, the highest and most righthand stroke, the lowest and most left-hand stroke and the lowest and most right hand stroke. The great drawback is that it is an indirect method.
3. The third system is to locate a Chinese character exactly as an English word. The initial stroke of each Chinese word takes one of the four forms: (1) dot; (2) dash; (3) straight line; and (4) slanting line. Therefore the first step is to divide all Chinese characters according to these four classes, and arrange them according to twenty more secondary forms. The directory of the Chinese Students' Club of Columbia University, New York, for the year 1927-8, was compiled according to this system.
4. The fourth system is to group Chinese characters by the number of strokes and then according to the "Radical System" of the Kang Hsi Dictionary. This is the method that the Library of Congress is using.

Binding

The Library of Congress is following the Chinese way of binding, or covering books. The way is to put several books with no stiff covers together and wrap them up with a cloth cover. In case no cover is attached, a new one is to be made by the bindery. In so doing, the distinct atmosphere of Chinese books is not lost.

Remarks

Judging the collection as a whole, it is unusually strong in Chinese encyclopedias, collections of reprints, official gazetteers and classics. Dr. Arthur W. Hummel, who came to head this collection after fifteen years in the Far East, deplores the fact that the Chinese civilization, more ancient than the civilizations of Greece, Rome or Babylon, and equally important, has been so long neglected. As we are living in an age which has virtually abrogated the old-time limits of time and space, and there is a reawakening in China, the Library of Congress is rapidly acquiring new books with a view to doubling its Oriental collection within the next few years. It thus hopes to prepare for future needs while the volumes are still available. The new additions are Kandjur and Tandjur, the chief Tibetan Classics. The former consists of 108 volumes, and the latter—the commentary-209 volumes. In 1925 Dr. Walter T. Swingle, chairman of the library committee of the Library of Congress, commissioned Dr. Joseph F. Rock, a representative of the National Geographic Society, to buy a complete set of these two classics from the Choni Lamasery. These were packed in ninety-two boxes and sent by caravan seven days to Lanchow; thence by parcel post to Shanghai. Unfortunately they were caught in the siege of Sian. Last summer they finally reached their destination, after being more than a year on the the way.

It seems to the writer that the Chinese Collection in the Library of Congress is not merely a collection of black and white, but also a carrier of news and knowledge, a promoter of mutual understanding, and a bond between the East and the West.

*Based upon a report to the Columbia University Library authorities in 1927.

January 1, 1929.

The History of Chinese Libraries

A history of Chinese libraries, in which Chinese library and literary development are clarified, has been compiled by C.B. Kwei, M.S., and included in *History of the Book* by Dr. G.R. Lomer. Mr. Kwei has arranged a table, giving in parallel columns Chinese political history, the capital of the country during each period, Chinese library and literary activities and world history. Under library and literary activities are included the making of books, the development of writing, the progress of education and the subject matter of writings. The chart begins with the period of the ancient Egyptian Empire when legendary emperors ruled China, and is carried down to the twentieth century when revolution in all fields was beginning to grow in China and modern science was expanding in the west.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Japan's Defence Forces

Some Aspects of Japan and Her Defence Forces. By Captain M. D. Kennedy (Kegan Paul, London. 13s. 6d. net, and J. L. Thompson, Kobe, Yen 6.00), 1928.

It is highly probable that the ex-Kaiser's notion of the "yellow peril" was inspired in no small degree by the military aptitude of the Japanese pupils of Prussia who bear close physical resemblances to the Chinese race. Indeed if the latter had been quite as willing and capable to learn modern warfare and war organization as the vigilant Japanese did, and had followed the same policy of territorial expansion under the pretext of a surplus population, the warning would have been a necessary admonition to colony holders in Asia instead of an unmerited compliment to the military qualities of Chinese soldiery. It looks, however, as if the ex-Kaiser is partly right, as Japan has shown the world that a yellow people can be quite as destructive and imperialistic as European powers. As a matter of fact, Japan has so promptly and completely mastered the arts of modern warfare both on land and on water that many Americans, Canadians, and Australians have come to worry more or less seriously about Japan's "yellow peril" spreading eastward and southward. To sublimate the fear complex, the Japanese were selected more or less definitely as America's potential enemy, naval and military demonstrations held and popularized, Singapore base built to keep Australia and New Zealand "white", the Anglo-Japanese Agreement abruptly terminated, and lastly, the Washington Conference called to maintain the status quo in the Pacific.

The plaque of militarism which originated from Western Europe has caught Japan and has stuck. We find Japan closely and jealously following the footsteps of her white predecessors, fighting for "concessions" and "spheres of influence" on the Asiatic mainland, hunting for protectorates and colonies, madly land thirsty, pushing commercial intersts and political influences into alien soils; and what is worst, she has persistently been trying to make up the time lost during 1840-1895 by doing all these things more ruthlessly and completely than her rivals. Hence, the Twenty-one Demands, the "Manchuria-Mongolia Sphere", the Tsinan Occupation, the Nishihara Loans, etc., and so on. Thanks to her powerful navy and army, Japan has always been able to dictate all that she wanted from China, unresisted and unchecked by the unwieldly forces of the latter. It is this formidable instrument of Japanese imperialism which forms the subjects matter of Captain M. D. Kennedy's study during his stay in Japan as a British officer attached to the Imperial Army and latter as *Reuter's* correspondent in the country.

The author has performed a valuable and difficult task in making a true and precise survey of the military and naval forces of Japan, both her man strength and her vital military resources. He tells us that the Japanese navy, with 6 battle ships, 4 battle cruisers, 29 light cruisers, 54 first-class destroyers, 49 second-class destroyers, 68 submarines, 2 aircraft carriers, a large number of gunboats, and all of these efficiently manned and equiped, is undefeatable within its own waters and practically supreme in the north-western sector of the Pacific. The Imperial Army with 17 infantry divisions, 4 heavy field artillery brigades, and 4 cavalry brigades, totally making a peace strength of 220,000 strong is formidable on the Asiatic mainland but falls under the European standards of mechanical equipment, especially deficient in tank and areoplane armaments. The air force forms the only weak link in Japan's defence system, being deficient both in machines and pilots. As to vital raw materials of war, Japan is but poorly endowed by nature, both coal and iron are insufficient, and more so oil. No efforts are spared to make up these difficiencies with the object of complete independance from outside supplies. As to the security of the Island Empire, thanks to her strategical geographical position and her powerful navy, she is immune from attacks of any fleet or combination of fleets.

Of special interest is the statement of the very important fact that Japan makes no serious attempt to keep up with the latest army equipment. On the contrary the Imperial Army is deliberately equiped and trained for expeditions and garrison work in the Asiatic mainland, special emphasis being on soldierly endurance and bravery under hard physical conditions and poor communications such as we find in North China and Manchuria. Japan is determined to become supreme in the political and commercial world of Eastern Asia. This calls for a strong army to keep the rivals out and the victims down. Those who want to break through the iron-grip of Japan are faced with a most difficult task with every odd against them.

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HAWAII

He spends his vacation in America's Enchanted Island Playground because in Hawaii he can find the golden combination of old-time native customs and modern comforts; and he knows that cool trade winds bring eternal Spring to the Paradise Isles. May and June are the gorgeous months with flowering trees gone wild with color.

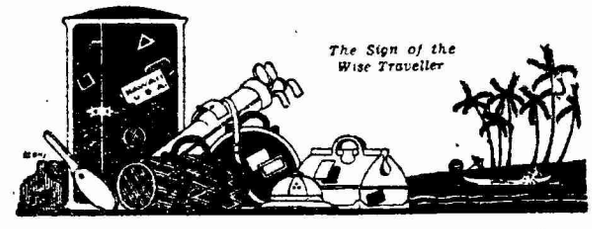
Globe-trot to the Pacific's vacation islands this summer. Stay there long enough to enjoy the spell of all the islands; Kauai, Oahu, Maui and Hawaii.

From Honolulu to "the Coast" there are so many steamers plying that your stop-over can be made any desired length. You can go direct to Vancouver, Seattle and Portland, San Francisco or Los Angeles on the Matson, N.Y.K., Canadian-Austrslasian, Dollar or Lassco line. Remember, your passage costs no more if you tarry a few days in Hawaii. For colored booklets and travel information about the islands, clip this advertisement and send it to

Hawaii Tourist Bureau

Dept 13

Box 296, SHANGHAI, CHINA.



49-033

"The Seaboard Route to the North"

Travel on The

Peiping-Mukden Line

Starting at Peiping, the ex-capital of China, called the most interesting city in Asia, with its intricate systems of walls, its Imperial palaces and its beautiful temples and tombs, the Peiping-Mukden Line goes down to Tientsin, the great port of Chihli, and from there swings in a wide circle on its pathway to the north. From Lanchow to Chiuchow the railway follows the line of the Gulf of Chihli, passing through Shanhaikwan, where the Great Wall ends at the sea, and thence on to Mukden, the ancestral home of the Manchus, a city which vies with Peiping in its splendor of palaces and temples and ancient shrines.

Through tickets are issued and passengers' baggage registered through between the important stations on the Peiping-Mukden Railway and the South Manchuria, Chosen (Korean) and Imperial Japanese Government Railways. At Peiping connections can be made with the Peiping-Hankow Railway and with the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, and at Tientsin connections can be made with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, for Tsinanfu, Nanking, and Shanghai.

For information as to rates, schedules, accommodations, etc. apply to any Tourist Bureau, or communicate directly with the Traffic Manager

Peiping-Mukden Railway

Head Office

TIENTSIN

An A dvertisement of the Chinese Government Railways

No. 2

49-034

When reading the book one must bear in mind the connotations of the word "defence". In military sense "defence" means both offence and defence because "offence is the best defence!" Thus we find the Japanese General Staff making the inclusion of the Yantze Valley as a part of the Imperial defence system because she must have China's iron ores!

The Korean frontier defence and the closely related Manchurian agression policy are treated with unmistakable clearness inspite of the authors sympathy for Japan. The Prussia of the East is firmly determined to retain her present ground and to extend it systematically northward into Kirin and eastward into Mongolia by building strategic railways into the above named regions. A map is produced to show Japan's railway scheme designed to form an iron grip in North Manchuria and Inner Mongolia. This, however, is opposed by the U.S.S.R. and has already called forth protests from Moscow. If for anything Japan leaves a part of Manchuria to China it is because she prefers to have a buffer between her booty and the Russia bear.

The author has a great deal of respect for the national characteristics of the Japanese race: their seriousness of purpose and persistence of effort in whatever they do their alertness of mind and vigilance to duty, their courage and their endurance, their intelligence and industry, and above all, the willingness to learn which made Japan a great nation. The common assertion that Japan can only imitate is strongly refuted by many convincing evidences. Japanese originality and creative imagination is probably best demonstrated by the fact that she leads the world in torpedo warfare and that it is her navy which introduced the use of the powerful modern battle cruiser.

There are very few errors in the book. The only one of consequence is the statement that Manchuria impresses one as being mainly inhabited by Koreans. While this may have been true ten or fifteen years ago in certain frontier localities it is certainly not true of Manchuria as a whole which is now at least 90 % Chinese in population, Shangtung and Chili famine emmigrants coming at the rate of a million a year.

The book in general is very well written with a wealth of information that is difficult to find elsewhere. In addition to the military and historical information, which is written with authority, there are many interesting episodes typical of the dramatic character of the Japanese people. Students of current affairs should find this book a valuable addition to their library.

Frederick Hung

Lyon, France, April 30, 1929

The Mineral Industry of the Far East

杜加塞夫遠東礦業

By Boris P. Torgasheff. Book in Chinese of 424 pp. with 5 maps, prefaced by Dr. Wong Wen Hao, Director of the Geological Survey of China, published by the Chinese Eastern Railway, Harbin, 1929.

Mr. Boris P. Torgasheff, sometime Lecturer of the Peking National University and the author of numerous works on the economic geology of the Far East, has devoted the largest part of his present voluminous work to China and Manchuria, and to the analysis of their mining prospects on the background of the entire Far East. The nature of the book is responsible for its present appearance in Chinese, and its English version is in progress of printing by the Comacrib Press of Shanghai.

Dr. Wong Wen Hao, Director of the Geological Survey of China, characterizes this book, in his preface, in the following words: The author of this book, M. Boris P. Torgasheff, well known Russian writer on mining affairs, is not only quite familiar with the mining conditions in Siberia, but also studied extensively the conditions in China during his long sojourn in here. His previous work on "Coal, Iron and Oil on the Pacific" was widely read with much interest.

"The particular value of the book lies in its well arranged outlines of the Far Eastern mineral wealth, abundant statistics, reliable information, and impartial reasonings. It is a very useful book and must be considered as one of the most important studies on the mines in the Far East.'

"Certainly students of mining will be greatly indebted to Mr. Boris P. Torgasheff for having pointed out the close relationship that exists between the mining industries in China and those in Japan, Korea, Philippines, Russian Far East, and Indo-China".

The coming English edition of M. B. Torgasheff's book, we understand, will be supplemented, among other things, with a special part devoted to the gold mining prospects in the Far East, which was recently published in the "China Weekly Review" as one of a series of articles on minerals Far East.

From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official), Ta Chung (Kuominchun) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Tuesday, May 21.—It is reported in Nanking that Feng's troops have blown up bridges near Sinyang, Yincheng and Hengsui, in Honan.—Field Headquarters of the Hunan Expeditionary Forces have been moved from Yungchow to Kweilin, northern Kwangsi.—The last batch of Japanese troops left Tsing-tao for Japan yesterday.—Dr. Wang Chung-hui, President of the Judicial Yuan, has asked for three months' leave of absence to enable him to attend the World Court sessions at the Hague.—Fong Chen-wu has arrived in Nanking from Anking.—The Ministry of Railways has issued an order abolishing the post of Managing-Director of the Lung-Hai Railway.—Chiang Kai-shek, at the conclusion of a telegram in reply to an accusing communication from Feng Yu-hsiang, suggests the arrangement of an interview.—Liu Chen-hua reports that measures for the rehabilitation of Kiaotung Peninsula and for the change of garrison posts in Eastern Shantung have been satisfactorily formulated.—The Hupeh Government Committee was formally inaugurated yesterday.—Yen Hsi-shun has recommended the appointment of Kung Wei-fan as successor to Ho Chi-kung as Mayor of the Special Municipality of Peiping.—The second meeting of the Sino-Belgium Boxer Indemnity Commission has been postponed until after the State Burial of Sun Yat-sen.—Tang Seng-chi has left Tientsin for the Capital in response to a summons from Chiang Kai-shek.—Further successes in driving back the Kwangsi rebels have been reported to the Headquarters of the 8th Route Army from the front.—Liu Wen-hui, chairman of the Szechuen Government, has expressed his desire to resign.

Wednesday, May 22.—It is reported that Government forces in Canton secured a decisive victory over invading Kwangsi troops yesterday and forced them to a retreat—At a meeting of the Chekiang Party Headquarters a petition calling for the excummunication from the Kuomintang of Feng Yu-hsiang, Sun Liang-chen and Han Fu-chu was adopted. An order instructing Government organs throughout the country to publish their monthly incomes and expenditures has been issued by the State Council.—The four "Stinson Detroiter" airplanes ordered by the Ministry of Communications from America arrived in Shanghai yesterday.—The State Council has relieved Ho Ying-ching, who is in Hankow on an inspection tour, of his duties as Director-General of the State Burial of Sun Yat-sen and appointed Chu Pei-teh in his stead.—Feng Yu-hsiang, on the 20th inst., addressed a telegram to the foreign diplomatic representatives in Peiping and the consular authorities in Shanghai requesting them to maintain neutrality in the struggle between him and Chiang Kai-shek.—Foreign press correspondents who desire to attend the State Burial ceremonies of Sun Yat-sen may obtain special badges to enable them to get access to places of vantage.—The Division under Jen Yin-chi left Lungkow, Shantung, yesterday for Techow where it will take over the garrison duties of the city to relieve the troops under Fong Chen-wu.—A telegram from Chang Tseng's Headquarters at Changchow states that the advance forces of the Fukien Expeditionary Forces arrived at Chaochow yesterday and have commenced an attack upon the city.—A conference of Chinese and French authorities will be held for the re-demarcation of the boundary between the French Concession and Chinese area in Shanghai.—Nanking Kuomintang organizations have reached a decision to petition the Central Party Headquarters for the cancellation of Feng Yu-hsiang's membership in the Kuomintang.—The Nanking Special Municipality has decided to reduce the tax on immovable properties from 6 to 9 per cent.

Thursday, May 23.—Preparations for the reception and accomodation of the diplomatic envoys who will attend the State Burial of Sun Yat-sen have bee n completed.—Tang Seng-chi has been appointed Chairman of the Military Advisory Council.—Formal conversations for the negotiation of a Sino-Polish Treaty of Amity and Commerce will be opened after the State Burial of Sun Yat-sen.—Telegrams from Yen Hsi-shan and Chang Hsueh-liang, expressing their disapproval of the action and attitude of Feng Yu-hsiang, have been received by Ho Chen-chun, representative of the State Council in Peiping.—Ho Kuo-kwang has been appointed Commander of the first Punitive Pursuing Corps and will establish his headquarters temporarily at Shasi.—Instructions have been received by the Japanese Consulate in Hankow to withdraw all Japanese marines from the Japanese Concession on the 31st inst.—

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Telegraphic Address: "EUROPASIA"
Phone: 24-65
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Phone: 574

NEWCHWANG, Great Street,
Telegraphic Address: "KITVOSTDOR"
Phone: 1271

CHANGCHUN, 4, Hino-de-cho,
Telegraphic Address: "KITVOSTDOR"
Phone: 1280

THE CITY GOVERNMENT OF GREATER SHANGHAI

With a view to the prompt realisation of the late Dr Sun Yat-sen's aim to build up Greater Shanghai, this Government invites those conversant with municipal administration and city planning to submit to it general or specific plans for the development of areas within its jurisdiction.

This Government consists of one Secretariat and nine Bureaux, namely, the Bureaux of Finance, Land, Social Affairs, Public Works, Public Safety, Public Health, Education, Public Utilities and Harbor Administration,—organised in accordance with the Law Governing the Organisation of Special Municipalities as promulgated by the National Government. Plans are being formulated by the different bureaux with regard to their respective lines of work and all such plans will be coordinated and re-arranged into a complete whole. Besides, a Committee for the Discussion of Constructive Endeavors is also under organisation. It is deemed necessary, however, that in order to obtain the best result, the wise counsel of the public should be sought and the following regulations have, accordingly, been drawn up in connection with the submission of plans by the public:—

1. Plans submitted are to be classified into nine categories in correspondence with the nine bureaux above referred to. They may cover either a part or the whole scope of the work of any of the bureaux. A general plan embracing the entire field of municipal administration or construction will be particularly welcomed.

2. The names, nationalities, and addresses of those who submit plans should be given in full.

3. All articles shall be sent to the Secretariat, The City Government of Greater Shenghai, New Western District, Shanghai, not later than September 30th, 1929.

4. For purpose of reference, various kinds of publication, such as reports, statistics, etc. concerning the work done by this Government, may be obtained free of charge from the Secretariat on application either in person or by mail.

5. Articles submitted will be returned only when plainly so indicated thereon.

6. All articles shall be plainly written or typewritten. Foreign contributors may use the English language.

7. In case the execution of any plan entails enormous expenditure, a financial scheme in connection therewith shall also be submitted.

8. In the event of any plan being found practicable by the Committee for the Discussion of Constructive Endeavors and confirmed by the Mayor, the following alternative rewards will be granted:—

(a) A position in this Government,
(b) Renumeration, or
(c) Certificate of Appreciation and other forms of Honorable Mention.

A telegram from the Assistant Managing-Director of the Peiping-Hankow Railway states that the Kuominchun under Chang Chun-yun, while withdrawing to Honan, destroyed communication lines along the railway.—It is reported that a total of nine railway bridges, rails, rail-sleepers and telegraph poles along the Lunghai Railway have been destroyed by the troops of Feng.—The Standing Committee of the C. E. C. has decided on the permanent dismissal of Feng from the Kuomintang and his deprival of membership in the Central Political Council.—The remains of Sun Yat-sen were embalmed at the Pinyun temple by Dr. Stevens of the P. U. M. C. yesterday.—Chiang Kai-shek will proceed to Hsuchow on the 25th inst. to await the casket of Sun Yat-sen.—There have been rumors of rapprochement between the Kwangtung and Kwangsi authorities.—C. T. Wang has reported to the Li Fong, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Hupeh, that an agreement has been reached concerning the Chinese coolie accidentally killed by a Japanese marine last November.

Friday, May 24.—The Chungshan Memorial Hall, in the compound of Chungshan Public Park, was formally inaugurated yesterday.—The State Council has prohibited the transfer of any rolling stock belonging to any of the northern railways without express authorization from Shang Chen, Chairman of the Hopie Government.—The main body of Government troops is being concentrated in eastern Kwangsi for an advance upon Wuchow.—Fuad Bey, Turkish Charge d'Affaires, has requested the assistance of C. T. Wang in the selection of a site in the Capital for the Turkish Embassy buildings.—Ho Ying-ching has returned from Nankow.—Miao Pei-chan, who has been appointed the Central Disbandment Committee to inspect and investigate into the size of the military units in Hupeh, arrived in Hankow from Nanking yesterday.—H. H. Kung has suggested that Pinyun Temple be kept intact as a place of historic interest.—Over 2000 representatives of local Party, Government and public organizations filed past the bronze casket at Pinyun Temple containing the remains of Sun Yat-sen yesterday.—Yen Shih-san is still under medical treatment.—Pei Chung-hsi, the Kuangsi military leader has been seriously wounded.—A number of ancient tombs have been excavated by bandits in the interior recently.

Saturday, May 25.—A mandate against Feng Yu-hsiang was issued by the State Council last night.—Chiang Kai-shek yesterday issued a lengthy statement to the soldiers and officers of the Second Group Army calling upon them to remain loyal to the Central Government.—The Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief last night released for publication telegrams exchanged between Chiang Kai-shek and Han Fu-chu, Commander of the 3rd Route Army against the Wu-Han rebels.—Telegraphic communications between Hankow and Sinyang, destroyed by Feng's troops, have been resumed.—The leading military commanders in Hupeh yesterday petitioned the Central authorities to launch a punitive campaign against Feng Yu-hsiang.—Matters relative to the reorganization and disbandment of the naval forces are to be placed under the Ministry of Navy.—It is reported that Szewui and Kwangning in the West River region have been recaptured from the Kwangsi rebels.—Three Government gunboats are reported to have entered Swatow harbor and issued an ultimatum to the pro-Kwangsi troops—In a telegram to Feng Yu-hsiang, Yen Hsi-shan has suggested that they both go abroad in order to stabilize the present condition in China—The protest of Shanghai exporters against the examination fee charged by the Bureau of Examination at Shanghai has received favorable consideration by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor.—Japanese authorities have notified their nationals in Shanghai to raise their flags at half mast on the occasion of the Sun Yat-sen funeral—Li Chi-tsai, arrested by the Wu-Han garrison on charge of high treason, is to be brought to the Capital for further trial.—Heading a party of 19 high military officials in Hankow, Ho Ying-ching has issued a circular telegram denouncing Feng Yu-hsiang.

Sunday and Monday, May 26 and 27.—It is reported that Han Fu-chu and other leading generals under Feng Yu-hsiang yesterday issued a circular telegram announcing severance of relations with Feng.—Details of the destruction of the Peiping-Hankow Railway line have been received by the Ministry of Railways.—Chen Tiao-yuan, Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government, has reported the assumption of his new office to the State Council.—It is learned that Feng Yu-hsiang has decided to abandon Kaifeng and Chengchow and withdraw his army to the west of Fulikwan and Heishihkwan.—Chiang Kai-shek last night issued "his last sincere advice" to Feng Yu-hsiang, calling on the latter to retire from politics and go abroad.—Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, and K. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister, will leave Shanghai for Nanking on Tuesday.—Li Ming-sui, commander of the Hupeh Divisions formerly under Yeh Chi, has arrived in Canton from Hankow.—Cheng Ju-huai has left Hankow for Shasi to inspect the reorganized units of the Hupeh Provincial Army.—Chen Ming-shu, in a telegram to the State Council, has reported that conditions in Kwangtung are nearly normal.—The vanguards of the Hunan Expeditionary Forces have reached the vicinity of Wuchow, Kwangsi.—A message from the Peiping-Hankow Railway Administration Office at Hankow states that the troops under Sun Liang-chen have blown up all the Railway bridges on the Kaifeng-Kweiteh section of the Lunghai railway.—Fan Hsi-chien left Tsinan on Saturday to report on the taking over of garrison posts from the Japanese to Chiang Kai-shek in Nanking.—A telegram from Han Fu-chu in Loyang states that he will immediately lead his troops to Chengchow.—Chang Hseuh-liang has reported the return of 4 locomotives and 26 passenger cars belonging to the Tsin-Pu Railway to the Railway Administrative by the Mukden authorities.—Kao Lu, Chinese Minister in Paris, has been appointed the Chinese Government delegate to the International Air Conference to be held in France the latter part of this month.—In a circular telegram issued by the Central Executive Committee to the subordinates of Feng Yu-hsiang, the latter are urged to remain loyal to the Central Government.—The Chinese Central authorities have issued orders to the effect that all merchant vessels, irrespective of their flags, are subject to search when passing forts on the coast.—The Chinese American Banking Corporation of Shanghai has suspended business for one month pending reorganization.

Souvenir Booklet on Dr. Sun and His Accomplishments

The publicity department of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang has just issued an illustrated souvenir booklet of some 70 pages printed in the English and French languages, dealing with the life and accomplishments of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The booklet contains a reprint of the "Last Will", chronicles of Dr. Sun's life, the program of national reconstruction, program for international development, the "San Min Chu-I," etc. There also is included a number of pictures of Dr. Sun and the new mausoleum at Nanking.

49-036

THE FUTURE OF CHINA'S EXPORT TRADE

(*Continued from page 24*)

called examination bureaus, with provisions for certificates attesting to the quality of goods, methods of packing, etc. There is a grave danger that with the establishment of such bureaux, tax impositions and other vexatious embarassments will very materially reduce the aggregate of China's export trade. Taxes on exports mean reduced compensation to producers, rather than higher prices from foreign consumers, for in most cases, China's commodities must enter into competition with those of other countries. If the prices to foreign consumers are increased, it will probably mean that foreign consumers will look elsewhere for similar goods. In the case of China wood oil, when the prices soared a few years ago, the American consumers organized and perfected plans for growing wu-tung trees in the United States, thereby threatening eventually to supply the American needs from a domestic production. Had the Chinese prices remained fairly uniform, the American paint and varnish manufacturers would not have troubled themselves to experiment with growing the wu-tung trees in the United States. They have now demonstrated the fact that these trees can be produced in America and the oil can be produced as cheaply and of better quality than in China. America takes large quantities of sausage casings from China. Vexatious regulations requiring the examination of these casings in China, patently for the purpose of adding to official revenues, threatens to encourage the production of synthetic casings produced in America or Europe.

America now takes upward of 25% of China's exports, being China's best customer. With encouragement on the part of the Chinese authorities, China's exports to the United States could easily be doubled, thereby adding several hundreds of millions of dollars annually to the economic wealth of the nation.

China has also to offer the American market much of interest in another sense. To American tourists who have visited Peiping, it is rated one of the most, if not the most picturesque and interesting city in the world. Better transportation facilities, the proper upkeep of the interesting monuments which Peiping has to exhibit and a little attention to the needs and comfort of the tourist, could place Peiping in a position to net a revenue of several tens of millions of dollars a year from the American tourist trade.

Thus the future of China's export trade depends for its expansion upon the attitude of the Chinese government and the Chinese people toward its encouragement. The American manufacturer and merchant welcome a condition which may lead to an expansion of China's exports three or fourfold, for then they may expect a corresponding increase in the purchasing power of the Chinese people generally. The more China sells to the United States, the greater the opportunities for the American manufacturer for his products in China. America therefore welcomes China's economic advancement and a greater measure of prosperity among the Chinese masses generally.

Chinese-American Bank Suspends for Period of One Month

Notices were inserted in the Shanghai foreign newspapers on Tuesday, May 28 stating that the Shanghai office of the Chinese American Bank of Commerce, had temporarily suspended business for a period of one month for the purpose of reorganization. T. Y. Lee, attorney, and D. H. Yang, certified accountant, have been appointed by the head office to take charge of the reorganization. T. Y. Wu, local manager, according to an interview appearing in the local newspapers, stated that there are very few notes of the Shanghai branch outstanding, but that there is a considerable amount outstanding at Hankow. The Chinese-American Bank of Commerce was organized at Peiping about ten years ago with an authorized capital of $10,000,000 in Chinese currency, of which amount $7,500,000, was paid up. One of the recent statements indicated that the band had surplus and reserves amounting to $1,741,000. The bank's complications have been due primarily to its inability to realize on loans advanced to the Peiping Government, but recently it suffered fresh complications due to an alleged purchase of an interest in the bank by the so-called Kwangsi clique in the Kuomintang. Several weeks ago (see *The Review* for April 20) it was reported that some of the military leaders of the Kwangsi clique had purchased 9 percent of the American interest in the Bank, following which a considerable number of notes were issued through the Hankow branch for the payment of troops. When the Kwangsi clique was defeated at Hankow, the defeated generals were reported to have removed the silver reserve, thus leaving the bank in an embarassed situation. When originally organized the Chinese and American interests in the Bank were equal.

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Cities through which the line at present operates are celebrated for their temples and walls and gates. Changsha, with a population of 500,000, is especially worth visiting. It is called the cleanest city in China and it is noted as the only city in the south which withstood the seige of the Taiping rebels who scourged China more than half a century ago. Trade is flourishing here always, the principal articles dealt in being rice, tea, paper, tobacco, hemp, paulownia oil, earthenware and antimony. Chuchow also is an interesting city, having many temples of note. The road from Shiuchow to Canton, and thence to Hongkong, is safe, comfortable and operates with first class service.

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No. 3

49-037

China at the Cross-Roads

(*The China Critic, May 16*)

China today is standing at the cross-roads. One of these roads leads to peace and prosperity while the other leads to continued turmoil and anarchy. Which road will China choose? Though theoretically it may be said that a nation's destiny rests in the hands of the people themselves, it is nevertheless an undeniable fact that, under the present system of government, the bulk of the Chinese people have practically no voice at all in the conduct of their national affairs. It is the Kuomingtang leaders who are exercising tremendous powers, and it behooves them to realize at the same time what heavy responsibilities they are shouldering. Upon their wisdom and far-sightedness depends China's future. At least they are now in a position to lay the foundations for a great republic, and they can ill afford to miss the opportunity. If, therefore, China hopes to enjoy peace and prosperity, the present Government must lead the nation to take the right road.

Never since 1911 has there been a brighter prospect for the unification of China. At present the different provinces and territories are flying the Nationalist flag, and leaders in all parts of the country profess their belief in Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Three People's Principles. The military stage of the Revolution, we are told, has terminated. The work that remains to be done is to turn attention to those reforms which, if successfully carried out, will undoubtedly enable the people to enjoy a life happier than the one they have lived during the last eighteen years. The present period, in short, is a period of Reconstruction. As to what reconstructive measures should be most emphasized, so much has been written in official proclamations and current literature that we need not here go into details.

Suffice it to say that the most urgent problems confronting the Government are: (1) the building of railroads and highways, (2) the encouragement of industry and commerce, (3) the unification of the nation's currency, (4) the improvement of the educational system, and (5) the building up of a strong army and navy. Let us discuss these problems briefly. Lack of modern means of communication is a source of many evils. It makes traveling difficult, retards the spread of the national dialect, hampers the development of industry and commerce, encourages insubordination on the part of the provincial governments, and weakens China's national defense. It is imperative, therefore, that the existing railways be managed in accordance with sound business principles and that a network of new railways and highways be built within the shortest time possible. The encouragement of industry and commerce can best be effected in two ways. First is the maintenance of peace and order, which can be brought about by ridding the country of its bandits. Second is the abolition of burdensome taxation. Perhaps we can safely say that during this transitory period of financial readjustment the Chinese people are now, by the force of circumstances, paying more kinds of taxes than they ever paid at any one time in the past!

Currency

China's currency represents the last word in confusion. Nearly every province has a currency system of its own, and the provincial coins and notes are seldom on a par with the standard Mexican dollar. Such a defective currency benefits only one class of people—the money-exchangers—and works untold hardships on the general public, especially the merchant class. China needs a uniform currency system under which the coins and notes conform to a fixed standard and are acceptable throughout the length and breath of the country. China's educational system, too, needs a complete overhaul. Leaving all other questions aside, it must be admitted that the Government is not spending as much money on education as it ought. For instance, the government schools in Peiping are almost every month waiting for the funds that have been promised but are in arrears. If the government thinks that these schools serve no useful purpose, then it is better to close them down outright. Otherwise it would seem that the best way is to set aside annually a sum of, say, two or three million dollars for these schools.

China's need for a strong army and navy is quite obvious. Without a strong army and navy she cannot hope to defend a coastline thousands of miles in length and a territory which is a continent in itself. So far as numerical strength goes, the Chinese army seems to be fairly formidable. But in point of training, equipment and efficiency it is far inferior to the armies of the other Powers. Possessing only a small number of old cruisers China has no navy to speak of. Hereafter, therefore, the government should annually appropriate a reasonable amount of money for the building up of a strong army and navy. Notwithstanding the fact that the world for the last decade or so has been showing considerable interest in the question of disarmament, China should not allow herself to be deceived by believing that mankind has definitely set out on the road to permanent peace and goodwill. The present policies of the Powers point to a keener competition in, rather than reduction of, military and naval armaments.

Realization of Reforms

The above is by no means an exhaustive statement of all the urgent problems which demand the Government's attention during this period of reconstruction. No matter how long a list of China's needs one can draw up, the important question still remains: How are these reforms to be realized? All programs of reconstruction are mere empty talk if not translated into fact. Whether or not these programs can be carried out depends upon the moral integrity of those who are in power. The keystone in China's rejuvenation is the spirit of true patriotism. By "true patriotism" we mean absolute devotion to one's country and the placing of national interests above personal interests. Now is the time to demand that "the civil officials be not covetous of money and the military officers be not afraid of death." There can be no hope for China so long as military commanders continue the feudalistic practice of carving up the country into spheres of influence for themselves. There can be no hope for China so long as civil officials are determined to "squeeze" while squeezing is good. Such men, military commanders and civil officials alike, can have no sense of responsibility and are entirely unworthy of the exalted positions they hold.

The Government, we believe, should invite public criticisms. While open rebellions and other activities subversive of peace and order must be suppressed, sensible and well-intentioned criticisms are the natural manifestations of public opinion. Like an individual, no government, can claim to be infallible. Any government that suppresses and defies public opinion, simply makes progress impossible and heads for self-destruction History knows of no decadent dynasty that existed long. Like a decayed tree or a house built on sand, it inevitably falls to the ground.

The leaders of the present Government are facing a golden opportunity. If they choose the road leading to peace and prosperity, they will be remembered as true statesmen and saviors of the country. If some of them should seek self-aggrandizement and self-enrichment, posterity will regard them as no better than the militarists and politicians that have gone before them.

Empress Dowager's Jewelry Being Sold in New York

The firm of Marcus and Company, jewelers, located at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, New York City, is publishing advertisements in various American newspapers and magazines for the sale Chinese jade jewelry that apparently was stolen from the Imperial tombs located north of Peiping several months ago. One of the advertisements which appeared in the *New York Times* on April 7 was headed "An Empress Held Them Precious," and following a description of the various articles the text stated, "When, as the Dowager Empress Ysu Hsi, she ruled all China from The Throne of Heaven, a slender finger on each hand bore one of these strangely impressive rings.....the all-seeing eyes of the immortal dragon.....symbol of the omnipotence of the great dynasty of Ch'ing." The rings mentioned in the advertisement were priced from G.$650 to G.$900 and two bracelets were priced at G.$115 and G.$1,600 respectively. A handsome carved jade necklace was priced at G.$5,000, while a broach was priced at G.$3,200. Another broach fashioned in the shape of a Chinese junk was priced at G.$2,500.

Latvia Would Curb Sensational Newspapers

According a to *Reuter* message from Riga, dated May 17, a bill has been introduced in the Latvian Parliament, which if passed, will empower the Ministry of the Interior to suppress newspapers spreading sensational reports regarding the private lives of politicians.

Committee to Study Situation in Burma

It is reported by *Kuo Wen* that in view of the aggressive measures taken by the British in Burma, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is reported to have organised a committee to study the situation there and the historical relation between China and Burma.

Merger of New York Banks

Announcement has been made of the merger of the Equitable Trust Company of New York, of which there is a branch in Shanghai, and the Seaboard National Bank of New York.

A Supplement to

Who's Who in China

(Now on Sale)

The supplement contains the portraits and biographies of most of the new political, military professional and business leaders in China.

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Those who want both the Supplement and the original Who's Who in China ($8.00) may purchase both books for $10.00.

For those residing outside of China the price of the Supplement will be G.$1.50 or G.$5 for both volumes. A subscription for **The China Weekly Review** and the Supplement may be obtained for G.$11.50 and a subscription for **The Review** and both volumes of **Who's Who In China** may be obtained for G.$15.

The China Weekly Review

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49-039

Who's Who in China

Kung Pa-teh

龔德伯

Mr. T. P. Kung, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Hunan, was born in the Lushin district of this province in 1891. His early education was obtained in China. Being inspired with the desire of persuing further knowledge, he went to Japan in 1913, where he stayed for eight years, devoting himself to the study of Japanese affairs. Meantime, of both the *Shanghai Journal of Commerce* and the *Peking-Tientsin Times* he was the correspondent in Tokyo, through which work his name gradually found its way into prominence.

Following his return from Japan in 1921 he was made a member of the Chinese delegation to the Washington Conference, after which he was appointed to be the chief editor of the *National Diplamatic Review*.

His international repute was gained when he started in Peiping a newspaper called *Ta Tung Evening News* in which he attacked communistic activity.

In 1928 for a short time the editorship of the *Sun Pao* in Shanghai fell on his shoulders.

Amongst his literary, work the following deserve mention: "The Truth about the Nishihara Loans," "Exposure of Japan's Schemes in China," "The Secret Diplomatic History of Japan's Encroachment on China" and "The Murder of Chang Tso-lin by the Japanese Government."

Senior Secretary, Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. Here

F. A. McCarl, Senior Secretary of the Army and Navy Department of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A., arrived in Shanghai a few days ago on a general tour of inspection of the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. branches in the Far East. After a few days here, Mr. McCarl will depart for Manila and on his return to China will spend several weeks visiting the branches of the organization located at Shanghai, Hankow, Chefoo, Tientsin and Peiping. Mr. McCarl has been connected with the Army and Navy Branch of the Y. M. C. A. for twenty-five years, this being his second trip to the Far East. The National Committee of the organization and the committee of the Shanghai branch entertained Mr. McCarl at tiffin and at a reception on Tuesday May 28.

Mr. Yuan Liang

袁良

Mr. Yuan Liang, a native of Hangchow, Chekiang province, was born in 1882. Graduated from the Ching Hua School, Japan, he was appointed successively to the posts of the Proctor of the Police Board of Fengtien province, Director of the Police Board of Chang Tu Fu and concurrently member of Foreign Affairs Dept. there, Chief Secretary of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs at Fengtien, Acting Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Fengtien, Director to the Board of Arms of the Three Eastern Provinces, Director of the Board of Taxation of Shaho, Secretary to the President's Court, Senator to the State Department, Chief of the Central Agriculture Examination Yards, Chief of Secretary to the State Department, Director of the National Conservancy Board, Representative on behalf the National Government to Japan, Director of the 2nd Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Chief Secretary to the Shanghai Special Municipality. Mr. Yuan was appointed Chief of the Bureau of the Public Safety of the Shanghai Special Municipality, a post which he now holds.

An Objection to Views on the Late Dr. Sun Yat-sen

Editor The China Weekly Review:

Sir:—I read with surprise, disappointment and regret in *The China Weekly Review* of May 25, 1929, two very ill written articles: one by Upton Close on "The Sun Yat-sen that China Worships" and the other by Count Carlo Sforza on "Why Sun Yat-sen Rules Even in Death". I wonder if you have read them carefully before arranging them to be reprinted in the Review. The title of either article is misleading and the content is but full of cynicism which gives no justification for the title so adopted. Both Count Sforza and Mr. Close, standing as they are in the world of men, ought to have known our leader Sun Yat-sen better and to have written something in a better light and with a fair mind. They cannot injure the life and work of a really great man, at least in the history of 400,000,000 people, and their unjustifiable cynicism can only reflect upon their honor and reputation.

Nanking, May 27.

A Correction

In the May 25 issue of the *China Weekly Review* it was stated that Robert Aitken, the American scultptor who designed the Sun Yat-sen medals to be distributed among participants in the state funeral ceremonies, receivedG $25,000 for his services. The fee actually paid him was G$2,000.

Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Toho News Service.

Hongkong, May 22.—Advices from Canton state that that city. is being surrounded at a distance by the Kwangsi troops. Commander-in-Chief Chen Chi-tang of the Kwangtung troops is taking refuge aboard a Chinese warship.

Nanking, May 22.—Feng Yu-hsiang is among those appointed at today's Central Political Council to committees of the National Opium Suppression Commission.

Nanking, May 22.—It was decided in a conference called by Chinag Kai-shek that unless Feng's troops take the offensive, the punitive order against them will not be issued until after the state burial of Sun Yat-sen.

Nanking, May 23.—Ho Chi-kung, mayor of Peiping Special Municipality, has resigned his place.

Peiping, May 23.—Having severed connection with Feng Yu-hsiang, Liu Chin-hua has assumed the new post of commander of the 11th Route Punitive Army Corps.

Peiping, May 23.—The Chairman of the Hopeh Government has been requested to deal strictly with newspapers and news agencies which have published accounts unfavorable to the Kwangtung troops.

Nanking, May 23.—A meeting of public organizations here resolved to petition the National Government to raise a punitive army for the subjugation of Feng Yu-hsiang.

Peiping, May 23.—Tang Sheng-chi's troops a rebeing transported towards Shantung by the Tsingpu Railway.

Peiping, May 23.—Chu Shou-kuang, who has been in Nanking conferring with Chiang Kai-shek, has returned to Shansi.

Shanghai, May 23.—T. Inukai and Mitsuru Toyama, Japanese statesmen, arrived here today to attend the funeral of Sun Yat-sen.

Nanking, May 23.—The Central Executive Committee today decided to deprive Feng Yu-hsiang permanently of membership in the Kuomintang and to give the National Government charge of his subjugation.

Peiping, May 23.-Owing to the withdrawal of Feng Yu-hsiang's troops, the city of Changteh in north Hanan has fallen into a state of anarchy and public bodies there have petitioned for the devising of relief measures.

Peiping, May 23.—Feng's troops are continuing their withdrawal to the north of Yencheng and west of Kaifeng.

Hongkong, May 24.—Chen Ming-shu, Chairman of the Kwangtung Government, has left here for Canton.

Tokyo, May 25.—Wang Yung-pao, Chinese Minister to Japan, has left here for Shanghai.

Tokyo, May 25.—Kenkichi Yoshizawa is sailing today from Kobe for Shanghai

Peiping, May 25.—The battle array of Central troops against Feng Yu-hsiang's forces has been decided upon.

Peiping, May 27.—Han Fu-chu is reported to have issued a circular telegram announcing severance of relations with Feng Yu-hsiang and allegiance to the Central Government.

Tsinan, May 27.—Troops of the 49th Division, under Jen Ying-chi, have been removed from Lungkow to Techow by order of Chiang Kai-shek.

Hongkong, May 27.—Chen Ming-shu has ordered the Central Bank of Canton and its branch in Hongkong to re-open their business in order to bring about financial stability in Canton.

Harbin, May 27.—The Chinese police today raided the Soviet Consulate here, seizing large quantities of documents and arresting staff members.

Nanking, May 28.—Sun Yat-sen's remains arrived at Shankwan at 12:10 this afternoon.

Shanghai, May 28.—K. Yoshizawa, who arrived here from Kobe yesterday, left for Nanking this morning.

Hongkong, May 28.—Advices from Canton state that the front line of the Kwangtung forces is at present in the district of Tukching.

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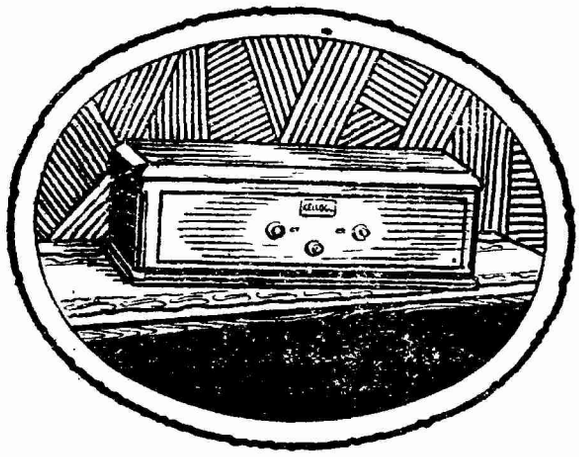

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49-042

Men and Events

Dr. George Sellett, U. S. District Attorney, has returned to Shanghai from a business trip to Tientsin and Peiping

The new Chinese Government promises justice for aliens, but there is no reason to believe the aliens will stand for it.—*Wooster Record.*

Hubert S. Liang of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. is to be married on Saturday, June 8, at 5 p. m. to Miss Florence Yu, the daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. P. Q. Yu. The marriage will take place in the Y. M. C. A. compound at Route de Say Zoong and Route Dupleix.

G. W. Philleo, head of the power engineering department of Andersen, Meyer and Company, has returned to Shanghai from a vacation of several months in the United States. Mrs. Philleo also returned to China but their children and Mr. Philleo's mother remained in the United States.

T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance has announced a conference of national and provincial finance officials of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Fukien and Kiangsi provinces for June 3 for the purpose of adjusting conflicts which have developed between the collectors of national and provincial taxes.

The Shanghai Municipal Police on Tuesday, May 28 raided and sealed the office of the *Shanghai Pao*, a Chinese newspaper that was alleged to have published articles advocating a general strike in Shanghai on May 30, the anniversay of the May 30 incidents in 1925. The paper was said to have a circulation of 5,000 copies daily.

S. L. Chang, a graduate of Lingnan University, Canton, and a graduate student at Harvard University where he will receive the M. A. degree this spring, has been appointed a member of the research staff of the World Peace Foundation of Boston. Mr. Chang is a brother of Samuel Chang of the *Kuo Min* News Agency of Shanghai.

A dispatch from Washington by the *United Press* on May 25 stated that no decision has as yet been made in regard to the appointment of a new American Minister to China in succession to John Van Antwerp MacMurray. The report also stated that there was no information available regarding the rumored transferrence of Mr. MacMurray to the Ambassadorship at Tokyo.

Dr. Wang Chung-hui, President of the Judicial Yuan of the National Government, will sail on June 8 for The Hague where he will participate in the activities of the World Court, of which he is a judge. Dr. Wang recently received a cable from the World Court stating that unless he could come to The Hague at once it would be impossible for the Court to meet due to lack of a quorum.

Dr. A. H. Swan, for many years a resident of Shanghai, is departing shortly for Tientsin where he will engage in the practice of medicine in partnership with Dr. John C. Colbert, well known American physcian in that city. Dr. Colbert is departing shortly for home on vacation and Dr. Swan will take over his practice during Dr. Colbert's absence. Dr. and Mrs. Swan have been active in the affairs of the American and Chinese communities at Shanghai and will be greatly missed here.

Joseph Bell Cotton, well known New York lawyer, has been appointed Under Secretary of State by President Hoover. Mr. Cotton, who is a native of Albion, Indiana, where he was born in 1865, was a former law partner of Secretary of State Stimson in New York. He is a graduate of Michigan State College where he received the degree of L.L.D. in 1886; Before going to New York, Mr. Cotton practiced law for a number of years in Duluth, Minn., where he was attorney for various copper and iron mining interests.

Stanley Dollar, vice-president of the Dollar Steamship Company, according to an *Associated Press* dispatch from Washington, D. C. on May 28, announced that arrangements have now been made for the construction six new freight and passenger vessels, the ships to be 650 feet in length with a displacement of 25,000 tons. They will have a speed of 20 knots and will be placed on the Dollar round-the-world service. The ships will be constructed in American ship-yards and will be the largest merchantmen ever constructed in the United States.

Dr. Clarence Holleman, an American missionary physician connected with the Reformed Church of America mission at Lungyenchow, Fukien Province, was carried away by Chinese troops said to be affiliated with Communists, on May 24. A *Reuter* report from Amoy on May 27 stated that the town of Lungyenchow was attacked by a force of about 2,000 troops and after looting the mission premises they departed, taking with them Dr. Holleman. Mrs. Holleman and their children escaped by hiding and, attired in Chinese clothes so as to escape detection, finally walked the entire distance to Amoy where they reported the incident.

HIGH COST OF PROTECTING JAPANESE SUBJECTS

(*Continued from page 15*)

relations between China and Japan is the question of whether more railways are to be laid in Manchuria with Japanese loans and the Tanaka ministry is bending almost its whole energy on the matter and thereby making the prospects of the negotiations pending between the two countries gloomier than ever. But is it such a desideratum to make loans for the construction of railways on the territory of another country? Certainly there is no longer any other country which is so engrossed with enterprises of this kind. Why is Japan alone so keen on forcing loans on China for railway constructions? Experience shows that such a railway does not pay. It passes one's comprehension why Japan must go on dreaming a dream that was in fashion in the nineteenth century, to the disturbance of relations between China and herself.

Four Tragic Aspects of Patriotism

In brief, patriotism has four tragic aspects. Firstly, it reacts on itself. Japan taught patriotism to the Chinese more than anybody else did and it bears fruit in the anti-Japanese agitations in China. Many of the leading figures in those agitations are men who studied in Japan, more especially, Chinese graduates of the Japanese military academy where they imbibed intense patriotism. Which of the Chinese leaders educated in Japan, including Chiang Kai-shek and Yang Yu-ting and others, have championed the cause of Sino-Japanese amity? Their attitude presents a striking contrast to that of Japanese educated in America, many of whom exert themselves for the preservation of American friendship in American-Japanese crises. The same attitude was taken in similar circumstances by Chinese educated in America.

Secondly, patriotism is exclusive and makes one blind to the position and psychology of the other party one deals with. When nationalism rises like the spring tide in China, the most politic way of dealing with it will be to ride on it and move with it. But one people's patriotism is too occupied with its own views to consider the aspirations of another people's patriotism. The exclusive patriotism of the Japanese cannot but come to a clash with the exclusive patriotism of the Chinese. Manchuria no doubt needs railways, but any plan for such railways actuated by extreme Japanese patriotism must be resisted by Chinese patriotism.

Japan's Real Interest in China

Thirdly, patriotism is expensive. We have already seen that loans have been granted at low interest to the Japanese residents in Shantung and in the Yangtze valley and they are protected at the rate of two or three soldiers per head, yet those Japanese give themselves such airs as if they were slaving in a strange land for the sake of their country or fighting on the first line of international competition and complain that they are not being adequately backed up by their countrymen. It is this prolongation of patriotism beyond their native country that largely accounts for the most miserable failure of Japanese emigrants in China, America or in the South Seas.

Fourthly, patriotism is apt to lay too much stress on the colours of maps and the national prestige, to the neglect of business circulation. In attaching excessive importance to the special interests in Manchuria and Mongolia, the ultrapatriotic sections of Japanese are prone to lose sight of Japan's real and essential interest in China. We refer to Japan's share in China's foreign trade, amounting to Y1,000,000,000 a year. In this sense Japan has special interests in the Yangtse valley, Shansi and Canton as well as in Manchuria and Mongolia. And these interests are bound unlimitedly to increase as China's buying power increases with her unification and pacification.

Not that we are for the immediate transfer of the South Manchuria Railway to China, though we do not think that the transfer will be such a serious matter as some people fear, inasmuch as the moneys invested in the enterprise will not be lost to Japan in consequence, but preserved in the shape of shares or the like. All that we want to emphasize is that Japan's special interests in Manchuria and Mongolia are not of such an economic value that she is justified in risking her national fortunes for their maintenance and that with a capital of Y400,000,000 worked for twenty years, and all the military and police expenses the state has been put to to back the South Manchuria Railway, any business could be made to pay as much as that railway. The real benefits of the enterprise are enjoyed by the Chinese, while Japan's enjoyment is more imaginary than real, more topographical than economic.

Chinese Minister Presents Credentials in Vienna

The Chinese Minister to Berlin and Vienna, Chiang Tso-pin, presented his credentials as Minister to Austria to President Miklas on May 23. The Austrian Government sent a State coach to carry the Minister to the Presidential palace, where a special guard of honour was drawn up to salute him.

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49-044

SHANGHAI WORLD'S LARGEST JADE MARKET

(Continued from page 12)

working for a meager wage. This trade is a specialised one and employs only a few hundred workers who depend entirely upon this work for their livelihood. The Jade workers' Union is very particular in admitting a new member so it makes a boy serve a long apprenticeship for before he can be "graduated."

. It is surprising that the Chinese have monopolized the jade market since the jade rock is produced in Burma. As stated in the foregoing, Burma was once a Chinese territory, and the Chinese have enjoyed this luxurious stone for more than five thousand years. The cutting, drilling, and polishing require both skill and patience. The Chinese are well adapted to this kind of handwork. Sometimes it takes as long as ten years to cut a large jade pagoda, and it quite often requires several months to finish a costly piece. The Japanese lately have tried to capture this trade, but they have failed many times on account of their inability to adapt themselves to this kind of work.

Jade is to the Chinese what the diamond is to Europeans. In recent years the Chinese have begun to wear diamonds, and the Europeans have begun to wear jade. The export of jade to America from China began about fifteen years ago, and since then the total has gradually increased. During the past few years the total amount of export jade from Shanghai to foreign countries, mostly to America, has been about $300,000 a year. The principal and pioneer exporter of jade is the Wah Chen Co; 117 Route St. Chevalier, French Concession, Shanghai, who has exported more than $150,000 worth of jade to America every year for the past fifteen years. Mr. W. T. Chang, the manager of the above firm is a modern educated man, who went to America in 1926 for the Sesqui Exposition at Philadelphia, and distributed pamphlets and booklets and gave lectures on jade in order to educate the American people in its appreciation. Most jade manufacturers and dealers in Shanghai are "old-style" men, who have not yet realised the importance of the export of the stone and besides they have, as a rule, only a limited amount of capital and modern knowledge of foreign trade.

Export Jade

Jade for export consists of necktie pins, cuff buttons bracelets, ear-rings, finger rings, watch charms, and other ornamental pieces, which are made suitable for American taste. The price per piece varies from fifty cents to four thousand dollars. The export duty from China is 10% plus wharfage, etc., amounting to about 15%. Jade pieces are generally sent by parcel post, which requires American consular invoices. Besides the Wah Chen Co., many other exporting firms and agents in Shanghai send a great deal of jade to America every year. The average American has just begun to appreciate articles at moderate prices from one to a few dollars a piece. Many foreigners are totally ignorant of the source of jade; some have asked local dealers whether it is grown on trees or is artifically made for they have never seen a piece of "raw" jade or its process of manufacture.

There are three jade emporiums or markets located in the "Horse Lane" in the Chinese city about 15 minutes walk from the French Bund. In these emporiums practically all jade dealers and brokers meet daily from 9 to 3. Most business is done from 1 to 3. Many foreigners frequently go there to make their purchases. There are about 90 "seats" in each emporium, and each dealer pays from $15 to $35 a year, and they must be members of the emporium The amount of business transacted daily is from a few hundred dollars to $10,000, or on the average about $20,000, per month in each emporium. Large dealings are done outside through brokers as the costly pieces and varieties can not be shown very well in these emporiums. Of course, knowing how to make a bargain is a great asset in making purchases. One should not pay more than 70% what a dealer asks and besides, one should know what is good jade. Strangers should buy only from the reliable dealers.

Many "curio shops" in both the Chinese city and the settlements sell jade articles. The Chineses department stores, such as Wing On, Sun Sun, and Sincere also sell them, but the prices there are said to be higher then in the native old-style shops. Strangers, however, are willing to buy jade articles from these department stores because the quality is reliable. The reason why there is a very little advertising of jade either in the Chinese or foreign newspapers is that, in the first place, most jade dealers do not realize the advantages of advertising, and in the second place, they claim that the demand has been always greater then the supply. It is hard to get the jade rock at a reasonable price, and it is also hard to get the work quickly done since it is both tedious and requires much time. When foreigners have a better appreciation of jade and are willing to pay a higher price for it, and when the Chinese jade manufacturers and dealers learn more about foreign taste, Shanghai should become even more noted for its jade manufacturing and exporting.

Shanghai, May 27, 1929

British Officials Investigating Killing of Shop-Keeper

According to reports appearing in the *Shun Pao* this week the British military and consular officials in Shanghai are still investigating the killing of a Chinese shop-keeper named Chang Hsueh-liang, by some British soldiers attached to the Shanghai Defence Force on May 19, the report stating that the commanding officer of the British forces has promised the Chinese officials that a thorough investigation will be made. The Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Hsu Mo, has lodged an official protest with the British authorities and in addition the local branch of the Kuomintang has demanded the punishment of the guilty soldiers, the payment of an indemnity to the family of the victim and in addition has demanded the evacuation of the British troops. According to the evidence at the coroner's inquest, one of the British soldiers seized the son of the shop-keeper and took him behind some buildings at the military camp. The boy called for help, and when his father arrived a fight ensued resulting in the death of the father. Evidence of the soldiers was to the effect that the Chinese boy had been suspected of stealing articles from the military camp. British officials have promised a thorough investigation, but thus far no report has been issued.

National Government Orders 300 American Trucks

It was reported in Shanghai on Thursday, May 30 that the National Government has placed orders with local American motor car dealers for 300 American trucks for use in the event of an outbreak of war between the Government and Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang. The orders were placed through China Motors, Inc., for 250 Dodge trucks and through H. S. Honigsberg and Company for 50 General Motors, "G.M.C., Model T-19A" trucks. The bodies on the trucks will be built in Shanghai. It was also reported that the National Government had placed an order with China Motors, Inc., for Tls. 500,000 worth of gasoline and motor oil and accessories for use in connection with the trucks. Each of the trucks will be equipped to carry from 20 to 25 soldiers.

IS FENG YU-HSIANG A "RED" REBEL?

(*Continued from page 10*)

governments have lost from its increased revenue from the Custom Tariff and the Special Consumption Tax?

In this connection, Feng Yu-hsiang's complaint tha Chiang has not been fair in his apportionment of military expenditure among the various Group Armies is noteworthy. The implication, undoubtedly, is that Chiang being in control of the national treasury, shows favoritism in taking care of his troops first, and other Group Armies, especially Feng's Second Group Army, last, and also that the Second Group Army never receives the amount it is entitled to, whereas Chiang's units alway get their appropriations in full. Not knowing the actual transaction it would be rash to draw conclusions. What we are reasonably sure of, however, is that during the past twelve months, approximately as much as three hundred million dollars has been taken in by the national treasury. What can the Government show for this huge sum of money? The campaign against Wu-Han, from the day of the launching of the expedition to the fall of Hankow, a short period of a fortnight, is reliably reported to have cost twenty million dollars! What a splendid motor-road linking Shanghai, our greatest metropolis, with the Capital could be built for twenty million dollars! There is no denying the fact that much money has flowed into the Central Treasury and, perhaps, much too, has flowed out of it. But whither and wherefore are questions yet to be answered. They are questions which not only such as Feng Yu-hsiang has a right to know, but also the public. It is, undoubtedly, this personal control of the country's finances which is so obnoxious to a man like Feng; for it leads to abuse of the public's trust.

(To Be Continued)

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No. 4

State Funeral Services at Nanking

The special funeral train bearing the body of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Kuomintang and "father" of the Chinese Nationalist Revolution, which left Peiping on May 26, arrived at Pukow located opposite Nanking on the Yangtsze on the morning of May 28. On the train were Madame Sun Yet-sen, widow of the late leader, Sun Fo, son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Mrs. Sun Fo, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, President of the State Council and Mrs. Chiang and Mr. and Mrs. Tai En-sai and Mrs. H. H. Kung, another sister of Madame Sun Yat-sen. Gen. and Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek had gone to Pengpu in Anhwei Province the previous day in order to meet the funeral train.

Upon the arrival of the train at the Pukow station, the casket was removed to a special altar that had been erected at the Station and special services were conducted which were participated in by members of the immediate family, hundreds of officials of the government and members of the Kuomintang who had crossed the Yangtsze for the purpose. The ceremony consisted of a funeral march, three minutes silence and three bows before the casket. Following this service, the casket was transported to the Chinese gunboat, "Weisheng," and taken across the river to the Nanking side. As the ship neared the center of the river, the foreign and Chinese warships in the harbor fired a salute of 21 guns while a Chinese battery on Lion Hill, overlooking the city, fired a salute of 101 guns. Upon arrival on the Nanking side, the casket was taken to the Central Party Headquarters. the procession arriving there at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Here another service was held. For three days, following the arrival of the casket the public, including visiting foreign diplomats, was permitted to pay its respects to the late Kuomintang leader, The final funeral service was scheduled for Saturday, June 1 at the Sun Yat-sen Memorial and Mausoleum on Purple Mountain, about ten miles from Nanking at the end of the new Sun Yat-sen Memorial Highway which has just been completed.

The special train from Peiping carrying members of the foreign diplomatic corps, arrived at Nanking early on the morning of May 29. There were representatives of some eighteen foreign countries present, including all of the so-called treaty-power representatives and also the Turkish, Polish and Czecho-Slovakian representatives, who have recently arrived for the purpose of negotiating new treaties. The program for the Diplomatic Corps included formal calls upon Dr. C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister, General Chiang Kai-shek and Mrs. Chiang. Among the Diplomatic representatives was the Apostolic Delegate to China, Mgr. C. Constantini.

Madame Sun Yat-sen, according to a *Reuter* report from Nanking on May 30, is residing at a specially-built house located on the side of Purple Mountain adjacent to the Mausoleum.

Trial of Eugene Pick

The trial of Eugene Pick and his two confederates, Maurice Levitsky and R. I. Gordin, was resumed May 29. In addition to the original charge of defrauding the complainant, Chang Tsz-suen, of $12,000, six others have been preferred against the accused. The new charges are breach of confidence, forging the name of the American Consul-General, forging the name of the British Vice-Consul, unlawfully using the seal of the British Supreme Court, forging a permit purported to have been signed by the American Consul-General and British Vice-Consul and unlawfully using a seal of the American Consul-General.

Pick was represented by N. E. Lurton, Gordin by G. Fischer and Levitsky by K. W. Luchich. Pick hissed at the witnesses, criticized the lawyers, called the Police Advocate "You poor fish" and declared that the whole proceeding was a comedy, and and when reprimanded said that he had been provoked.

The case has been adjourned until June 6.

CUSTOME NOTIFICATION NO 1153.

This Custom House will be closed and the transaction of public business suspended on Saturday, the 1st June, the day of the State Interment of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

W. R. MYERS
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 30th May, 1929.

Considerable Disturbance in Shanghai on May 30

One Chinese newspaper office, the *Republican Daily News*, a Kuomintang organ, was wrecked, and a large window in the *Shun Pao*, another Chinese newspaper was smashed and several motor cars received minor damages as a result of student and labor activities in the International Settlement on Thursday, May 30, the anniversary of the 1925 incident in Shanghai. The attack on the Chinese newspapers occurred early in the morning and according to the leaders of the mob, the papers were accused of being in league with the "imperialists." A circular was pasted on the office of the *Republican Daily News* which declared that the newspaper had aligned itself with the imperialists and was supporting a reactionary government in Nanking. The *Shun Pao*, one of the leading Chinese newspapers was attacked because the proprietors had refused to declare a holiday on May 30.

Aside from the property damage, there were numerous clashes with the police in various parts of the city, resulting in several students and laborers being sent to the hospitals with injuries from police clubs. Dozens of arrests were made by the police. Six men and two women who were involved in the smashing of motor-cars at Canton Road and the Bund, were brought up in the Provisional Court on Thursday, but failure of Judge Chau and Deputy Harry Stevens to agree resulted in the remanding of the cases. One of the students was covered with blood as a result of being struck by the police, who alleged that he had resisted arrest. Another Chinese who attempted to smash the window of a motor car owned by Ranold G. MacDonald, assistant of the Police specials, was captured after a three block chase and lodged in jail. It was stated that probably fifty students and laborers had been arrested before 5 o'clock on Thursday and will appear in Court later.

Considerable literature was distributed in the Settlement by student agitators, one circular being devoted to the recent case of a Chinese shop-keeper who was killed in a clash with British soldiers at one of the military camps in the Settlement. Some of the circulars were signed "The Direct Action Organization of the Revolutionary Masses of Shanghai". According to reports apperring in the foreign newspapers on Thursday afternoon, there was only one incident in the French Concession when students attempted to compel the employes of Pathe Press to cease work for the day. A number of arrests were made in the Yangtszepoo district of the International Settlement, particularly in the vicinity of the Hungfeng Cotton Mill attempts were made to incite laborers to strike.

May Issue of Meifoo Shield

The May number of the *Meifoo Shield*, contains, besides personal items concerning members of the Socony Far Eastern staff, a number of descriptive articles, excellently illustrated, on cities in Kwangsi province. The *Meifoo Shield* is a magazine published monthly in Shanghai by the Standard Oil Company of New York in the interests of its Far Eastern Staff.

POLITICAL AND MILITARY SITUATION IN NOTH

(*Continued from page 7*)

Cantonese advance. Little has been heard recently regarding the activities of Gen. Ho Chien of Hunan who was reported to have captured Kweilin in northern Kwangsi province. A report by the *Kuo Min* news agency from Canton on May 30 stated that following the capitulation of the Kwangsi forces from Chaochow and Swatow, Gen. Chang Tseng, commander of the Fukien Expeditionary Forces, is engaged in reorganizing the defeated Kwangsi forces in the eastern district of Kwangtung province. It was also stated that the communist troops in that area under Chu Teh and Mo Cheh-tung, were also being rounded up and disarmed.

Railway Damage Heavy in Honan

The National Government has sent a commission to Honan province to inspect the damage to the Lung-Hai and Peiping-Hankow Railways, which was done by the retreating troops of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang. It was stated that the damage was most serious and probably would require several months to repair.

The Sign of Quality in Good Drug Products
Hugo Reiss & Co. Agents Shanghai,

平浦聯運特別快車
PEIPING (PEKING) PUKOW THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS

經由濟南府
Via **TSINANFU**

每逢星期一四各在浦口北平兩處對開
Running from Peiping and Pukow respectively on every Monday and Thursday.

行車時刻表
TIME TABLE

時刻 TIMES			站名 STATIONS	時刻 TIMES		
星期一,四. Mon., Thurs.	14.00	dep. 開	北平 Peping	到 arr.	10.50	星期三,六.
,,	14 29	arr. 到		開 dep.	10.22	Wed., Sat.
,,	14.34	dep. 開	豐台 Fengtai	到 arr.	10.17	,,
,,	16.54	arr. 到		開 dep.	7.44	,,
,,	16.58	dep. 開	天津總站 Tientsin Central	到 arr.	7.40	,,
,,	17.06	arr. 到		開 dep.	7 30	,,
,,	17.30	dep. 開	天津東站 Tientsin East	到 arr.	7.00	,,
,,	17.40	arr. 到		開 dep.	6.50	,,
,,	17 55	dep. 開	天津總站 Tientsin Central	到 arr.	6 35	,,
,,	18 06	arr. 到		開 dep.	6.23	,,
,,	18.11	dep. 開	天津西站 Tientsin West	到 arr.	6.18	,,
,,	21.22	arr. 到		開 dep.	3.07	,,
,,	21.37	dep. 開	滄州 Tsangchow	到 arr.	2.52	,,
,,	22 35	arr. 到		開 dep.	1.54	,,
,,	22.50	dep. 開	泊頭鎮 Potouchen	到 arr.	1.39	,,
星期二,五. Tues., Fri.	1.02	arr. 到		開 dep.	23.25	星期二,五.
,,	1.27	dep. 開	州德 Techow	到 arr.	23.00	Tues., Fri.
,,	3.10	arr. 到		開 dep.	21.17	,,
,,	3 25	dep. 開	禹城縣 Yuchenghsien	到 arr.	21.02	,,
,,	5 00	arr. 到		開 dep.	19.30	,,
,,	5 30	dep. 開	濟南府 Tsinanfu	到 arr.	19.00	,,
,,	8 08	arr 到		開 dep.	16 25	,,
,,	8.38	dep 開	泰安府 Taianfu	到 arr.	15.55	,,
,,	9.34	arr. 到		開 dep.	14.59	,,
,,	9.44	dep. 開	大汶口 Tawenkow	到 arr.	14 54	,,
,,	10 58	arr. 到		開 dep.	13.40	,,
,,	11.00	dep. 開	曲阜 Chufou	到 arr.	13.38	,,
,,	11.32	arr. 到		開 dep.	13.06	,,
,,	12.02	dep. 開	兗州府 Yenchowfu	到 arr.	12 36	,,
,,	13 58	arr. 到		開 dep.	10.40	,,
,,	14 08	dep. 開	滕縣 Tenghsien	到 arr.	10.30	,,
,,	15.15	arr. 到		開 dep.	9.23	,,
,,	15.35	dep. 開	臨城 Lincheng	到 arr.	9.03	,,
,,	17.55	arr. 到		開 dep.	6 44	,,
,,	18 25	dep. 開	徐州府 Hsuchowfu	到 arr.	6.14	,,
,,	21 04	arr. 到		開 dep.	3.35	,,
,,	21.14	dep. 開	南宿州 Nanhsuchow	到 arr.	3 30	,,
星期三,六. Med , Sat.	0.05	arr. 到		開 dep.	0.39	,,
,,	0.45	dep. 開	蚌埠 Pengpu	到 arr.	0.09	,,
,,	1.32	arr. 到		開 dep.	23 22	星期一,四.
,,	1.42	dep 開	臨淮關 Linhuaikwan	到 arr.	23.17	Mon , Thurs.
,,	2.52	arr. 到		開 dep.	22.07	,,
,,	3.02	dep. 開	明光 Minkuong	到 arr.	21.57	,,
,,	5.07	arr. 到		開 dep.	19 52	,,
,,	5.17	dep. 開	滁州 Chuchow	到 arr.	19.42	,,
,,	7.00	arr. 到		開 dep.	18.00	,,
			浦州 Pukow			

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity		Sale Price May 30	Approx. Yield to Maturity %
The National City Bank of New York		New Stock		388	——
Argentine Government	6	Oct. 1,	1960	98¼	6.09
Australia	4½	May 1,	1956	85⅜	5.55
U. S. of Brazil	6½	Oct. 15,	1957	91½	7.21
Kingdom of Belgium	7	Nov. 1,	1956	105	6.60
City of Budapest	6	June 1,	1962	78	7.88
Canadian Pacific Railway	4	Perpetual Stk.		82½	4.85
Chgo., Milw., St. Paul & Pacific Rwy	5	Jan. 1,	2000	70	7.17
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6	July 1,	1953	87	7.14
Chile Copper Co. Debs.	5	Jan. 1,	1947	94½	5.49
Chile Government (Railway)	6	Feb. 1,	1961	92½	6.56
Cuba Northern Railway	5½	June 1,	1942	81¾	7.75
Republic of Costa Rica	7	Sep. 1,	1949	100	7.50
Chile Government	6	Sep. 1,	1961	92	6.60
Cuban Dominican Sugar Co.	7½	Nov. 1,	1944	77	10.54
Kingdom of Denmark	6	Jan. 1,	1942	103½	5.61
Dutch East Indies	5½	Nov. 1,	1955	103½	5 25
Republic of Finland	5	Feb. 1,	1958	88	6.42
French Government	7	Dec. 1,	1949	108	6.30
German Government	7	Oct. 15,	1949	105	6.55
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Oct. 15,	1960	81	7.60
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Apr. 15,	1938	86	8.23
German General Electric Co.	6	May 1,	1948	89	7.06
Greek Government	6	Feb. 1,	1968	84	7 24
Ilseder Steel Corporation	6	Aug. 1,	1948	81½	7 90
Kingdom of Italy	7	Dec. 1,	1951	95	7.46
Japanese Government	6½	Feb. 1,	1954	100	6 50
State of Minas Geraes (Brazil)	6½	Mar. 1,	1958	90¹	7.29
Mortgage Bank of Chile	6	Apr. 30,	1961	90	6.77
Norwegian Hydro-Elec.-Nitro. Corp.	5½	Nov. 1,	1957	89½	6.30
Kingdom of Norway	6	Oct. 15,	1952	101¼	5.90
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co.	6½	Jan. 1,	1942	99	6.62
Republic of Peru	6	Dec. 1,	1960	86	7.12
Paris, Lyons & Med-Rwy.	6	Aug. 15,	1958	100	6.00
Republic of Panama	5	May 15,	1963	93½	5.42
State of Rio Grande Do Sul (Brazil)	6	June 1,	1968	88	6.89
Rhine Westphalia Elec. Power Corp.	6	Aug. 1,	1953	92	6.67
Saxon State Mortgage Inst	6½	Dec. 1,	1946	90½	7.48
Saxon Public Works, Inc.	6½	May 1,	1951	89¼	7.51
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	6	Jun. 15,	1953	89½	6.90
United Kingdom of Gr. Britain	5½	Feb. 1,	1937	103⅜	4.98
City of Vienna	6	Nov. 1,	1952	86½	7.20
Abitibi Power&Paper Co.	6	Cum. Pfd Stock.		79¼	7.57
Belgian Nat'l. Rwy. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6	(American Shrs)		82	7.32
Cannon Mills Co. (Dividend $2.80 p. a.)		Common Stock		38	——
General Mills, Inc.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.		96½	6.22
General Mills, Inc. (Div. $3.00 per annum.)		Common Stock		70	——
Hershey Chocolate Corp. Convertible	4	Pfd. Stock		91	4.40
Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc. (Div. $2.50 p.a.)		Common Stock		85	——
Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement Corp	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock.		81	8.64
Willys Overland Co.	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock		96½	7.25
General Motors Corp. (New)		Common Stock		71⅝	——
Andes Copper Mining Co.		Common Stock		47½	——
United States Steel Corp.		Common Stock		166⅝	——
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey		Common Stock		56⅝	——
Standard Oil Co. of New York		Common Stock		39½	——
Pennsylvania Railroad Company		Common Stock		74⅞	——
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. (p. v. $50)	6	Pfd. Stock		80½	3.73
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.		Common Stock		112½	——

NOTE: The above quotations are received by Cable, and while believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

49-048

American Red Cross Sends Four Investigators to China

The following Washington dispatch, dated May 18, by the *United Press*, appeared in the *Peking Leader* on May 21:

"A group of four investigators for the American Red Cross, headed by Ernest P. Bicknell, deputy commissioner and actual head of the organization, is sailing for China on May 30 from Vancouver aboard the *Empress of Russia* to make an exhaustive survey of actual famine conditions in China, it was announced here today.

"The survey is expected to presage large scale relief in China under the direction of the Red Cross, which has thus far declined to co-operate in the China famine relief drive, which has been going very slowly.

"The decision of the Red Cross to send some of its best investigators to China follows publication of reports in this country during the past few days that spring rains have been delayed in some of the districts worst hit by famine, and that a large-scale famine, due to natural causes appears inevitable during the coming summer and autumn.

"The Red Cross has hitherto declined to join in the famine eelief drive for China, its directors having decided that the conditions thus far represent a chronic condition rather than an emergency, and the Red Cross was organized to deal with the great disasters, and not with reconstruction.

"The fact that Mr. Bicknell, accompanied by W. M. Baxter, E. J. Swift, and John Pope, has now been sent to China, is regarded as an indication that the attitude of the Red Cross is changing, and wishes to find whether a real emergency exists."

Memorial Day Observed by American Community

Members of Shanghai's American community held services in Bubbling Well Cemetery on the morning of May 30, Memorial Day, in honor of American soldiers who died in the wars of the United States. Edwin S. Cunningham, American Consul General, presided at the ceremonies, the invocation and benediction were given by Rev. E. W. Luccock and the principal address was delivered by Dr. George M. Sellett, United States District Attorney. Representatives of American officialdom, army and navy men, members of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, boy scouts and girl guides were present. The ob ervance was begun at 8:30 a.m., when a parade was formed at the race course and proceeded to the cemetery. The procession was led by the 4th Regiment Marine Band preceded by four Sikh outriders. Four companies of Marines, one company of bluejackets, the American Compay, S.V.C., the American Troop, S.V.C., one company of Boy Scouts and veterans of the Spanish American War in automobiles followed in the order given.

Fred Moore Now Combined Rug Dealer and Correspondent

Frederick Moore, once correspondent for the *Associated Press* in Peiping and then for several years an adviser and propagandist for the Japanese Foreign Office, is back in China again serving in the double capacity of traveling correspondent for *The New York Times* and also as a buyer of Chinese rugs and curios for a New York importing house. During 1927 Mr. Moore was in China for a few months as correspondent for *The New York Times*, succeeding Thomas F. Millard, but was forced to relinquish his position owing to opposition on the part of the readers of *The Times* to his "die-hard" attitude and advocacy of American armed intervention into China's domestic affairs. While in Nanking recently, Mr. Moore informed American consular officials that he had been appointed agent for a New York rug and curio importing house, but he at the same time informed officials of the Chinese Foreign Office that he was serving as special traveling correspondent for *The Times*.

Chinese Classics Given U. S.

A set of the Chinese Classics in 74 volumes has been presented to the Congressional Library of the United States by Chang Chung-chang, who is now living in Japan. The books are facsimile script of the ninth century originals of carved stone dating from the reign of Emperor Kai Cheng, and were presented to the United States Government, the announcement said, with the object of preserving the script. The presentation was made through J. Van A. MacMurray, American Minister in Peking.

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces, Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; April Customs Rate Tls. 1.45 equal Gold $1

PRESIDENT TAFT, March 14.
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, Soochow ..		
Bls. 2	Pls.	2.06
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
Yellow, Ichang Bls.		
5	,,	5.06
White, Shanghai Bls.		
1.55	,,	153.82
Silk Waste, Refuse:		
Chefoo, etc. Bls. 30	,,	96.00
Shanghai ,, 16	,,	54 22
Silk Pongees, Honan ...	,,	36.13
,, Piece Goods	,,	5.67
Tea, Green, other kinds	,,	9
,, Black, Congou ..	,,	2
Books, Printed	,,	8
Brassware	,,	130
Cigarettes	,,	9
Chinaware, Fine.....	,,	2
Egg Albumen, Dried ...	,,	135
Feathers, Duck.....	,,	29
,, Goose	,,	2
Hides, Buffalo	,,	49
Intestines, Pig.....	,,	62
Oil, Groundnut	,,	81
,, Wood	,,	9 656
Skins, Goat, Untanned..	,,	270
Wool, Sheep's.....	,,	170
Walnuts, Kernels.....	,,	114
Woodware	,,	5
Skins, Dog, Untanned	Pcs.	2,401
,, Kid, ,, ..	,,	1,980
,, Hare, Untanned	,,	54,600
Skins, Sheep ,,	,,	8,000
,, Weasel, ,,	,,	31,808
,, Lamb, ,,	,,	300
Rugs, ...	Hk.Tls.	163

CHINESE PRINCE, March 15.
From U. S. of America.

Wool and Cotton:		
Palm Beach Cloth....	Yds,	1,214
Waterproof Cloth	,,	250
Artificial Silk and Cotton		
Piece Goods	,,	1,240
Aluminium Sheets	Pls.	257
,, Wire.....	,,	23
Antifriction Metal	,,	17
Steel Blots,Nuts,&Washers	,,	21
Steel Pipe Fittings	,,	121
Steel, Galvanized:		
Pipe, Fittings	,,	106
Tubes	,,	432
Wire	,,	605
Wire Rope	,,	191
Terne-plates	,,	739
Wire Gauze	,,	34
Flour, Wheat.....	,,	368
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	303
50 per cent. Reduced	,,	104
Oakum	,,	7
Paints, Unclassed	,,	90
Paper, Coated	,,	2,111
Paper, Unclassed	,,	108
Starch	,,	1,155
Sulpher Black	,,	1,327
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	4,648
Machines, Sewing	Pcs.	13
Underwear, Cotton	Doz.	221
Shoes .....Pairs		345
Cigarettes .....Mille		2,500
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral Galls.		16,771
,, ,, otherkinds	,,	113
Paints, Unclassed	,,	4,715
Dyes, Aniline Pkgs. 26 Hk. Tls.		1,346
Machinery	,,	39,465
Motor-cars, Parts of.....	,,	2,832
Treasure:		
Silver Bars .....T.		1,791,444

PRESIDENT JOHNSON, March 18.
From U. S. of America

Cotton Piece Goods,		
Unclassed ..... Yds.		450
Woollen Piece Goods,Un-		
classed ..... ,,		94
Cotton Embroidery	Pls.	37
Brass Screws	,,	17
,, Nuts and Rivets..	,,	3
Iron Bolts.....	,,	7
,, Nails, Cut.....	,,	27
,, ,, Wire	,,	8
,, Screws	,,	773
Steel, Washers.....	,,	151
Tinned Plates, Plain ..	,,	678
Wire Gauze	,,	37
Canned Asparagus	,,	32
,, Fruits.....	,,	92
Bronze Powder.....	,,	87
Fruits, Dried	,,	6
Graphite Powder	,,	26
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	2,588
50 per cent. strength	,,	46
Ink, Printing	,,	2
Leather, Calf	,,	5
,, Sole	,,	107
,, Uncleased	,,	20
Newspapers, Old	,,	1,050
Oranges, Fresh	,,	492
Packings, Unclassed ...	,,	6
Paper, Blotting	,,	9
,, Chipboard.....	,,	2,884
,, Writing	,,	76
Raisins	,,	19
Shrimps, Dried.....	,,	101

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Swan, Culbertson & Fritz. Tel. 11200 (4 lines) May 22.
Market-Weak Business Done 4,409,520 Shares.

STOCK	Wed. May 1	Monday May 27	Tuesday May 28
Alleghany Corporation	33⅜	31⅜	31⅝
Allied Chemical & Dye (Common)	285	270	272
American Can	144⅜	126	122½
American Commonwealth Power "A"	24	23⅝	23⅜
American Smelting	110	94¾	94⅞
American Tel. & Tel. (Common)	229	205⅛	206
American Tobacco "B"	163¾	162	170
Anaconda Copper	143½	99⅜	103¼
Andes Copper	54⅞	45	45½
Armour & Co. "A"	12⅝	11½	11
Atlantic Refining	58¾	63⅞	64⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	121	115⅛	117
Bank of Montreal	348	335	335
Bethlehem Steel (Common)	112⅞	94	95⅝
Calumet & Hecla	46⅜	37½	37⅜
Canadian Pacific Railway	241½	219⅜	220
Chicago Northwestern	84¾	81	81
Chrysler	94⅝	73	72
Columbia Gramaphone	81⅜	68¼	71⅛
Corn Products	—	87	89
Coty Inc.	63	53½	56⅜
Davison Chemical	58⅜	50¾	48½
Dry Docks	19⅛	18⅜	16
Du Pont de Nemours	180	163	162
Electric Bond & Share	—	90½	90¾
Fox Film "A"	92	82½	82½
General Electric	244½	261	267½
General Motors	83½	70¼	71⅝
General Railway Signal	107	100½	103½
Gold Dust	65	53⅛	55⅜
Goodrich Rubber	82⅝	73	75¾
Goodyear Rubber Tire Co.,	—	114	114¼
Granby Consolidated	85½	63½	64⅞
Great Western Sugar	37½	36¾	36½
Haygart Corporation	71⅞	59¾	57⅝
International Cement (Common)	90½	85⅛	84½
International Harvester Co.	112	103¾	103¼
International Match, Pfd.	81⅛	75	76¼
International Nickel (Common)	50¼	44⅛	45⅞
International Printers Ink	Unquoted	43¾	46⅛
International Products (Com.)	10¾	10	10
Johns Manville	182¾	160	161
Kelvinator	16⅝	15	15⅜
Kennecott Copper	93⅝	70	81½
Lehigh Valley	80	80⅞	80½
Liggett & Myers, "B"	80¼	87	88
Mack Trucks	106⅛	93¼	94
Madison Square Garden	19½	Unquated	18⅛
Marland Oil	40	35⅜	34¼
Mathieson Alkali	54½	43⅝	43¾
Missouri Pacific (Common)	84⅛	81⅞	82½
Montgomery Ward	128¼	106	106½
National Dairy Products	135	62⅛	63½
National Distillers Pfd.	83¾	Un.	78
Nevada Consolidated Coppor	51¼	40⅜	42¾
New York Central	185¼	180	185¾
North American Aviation	16⅞	18	17
Northern Pacific Railway	101¼	96⅝	97⅛
Packard Motor Car (Common)	134⅝	135½	138¾
Pennsylvania Railway	81	75	74⅞
Phillips Petroleum	41⅝	39¼	39⅜
Radio Corporation of America	107⅜	85	87½
Reading Railway	106⅞	101½	103
Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	55	55	54⅜
Rock Island Railway	123½	115	119¼
Shell Union Oil	29⅝	27⅝	25⅛
Southern Pacific Railway	126¾	125⅛	127
Standard Gas & Electric (Common)	89½	86⅛	87⅞
Standard Oil of New Jersey	58⅝	56	56⅜
Standard Oil of New York	42⅝	39¾	39½
Texas Corporation	65½	61⅛	63
Texas Gulf Sulphur	82½	72¼	72¼
Timken Roller Bearing	86⅞	83⅛	83⅞
Union Carbide & Carbon	254½	76¼	77½
Union Pacific Railroad	218½	217½	221½
U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.,	—	153	160⅞
S. U. Leather "A"	42⅛	38½	38
United States Realty & Imp	95⅝	81¾	84
United States Steel	183⅛	164¼	166⅝
Vacum Oil	125¼	118⅜	116½
Vanadium	95½	76⅜	76
Warner-Quinlan (Common)	35	28½	30½
Westinghouse E. & M. (Common)	157⅝	145½	150
Willys Overland Co.	27	22	22¼
Wright Aeronautical	Unquoted	123	122½
CALL MONEY	10%	6%	6%

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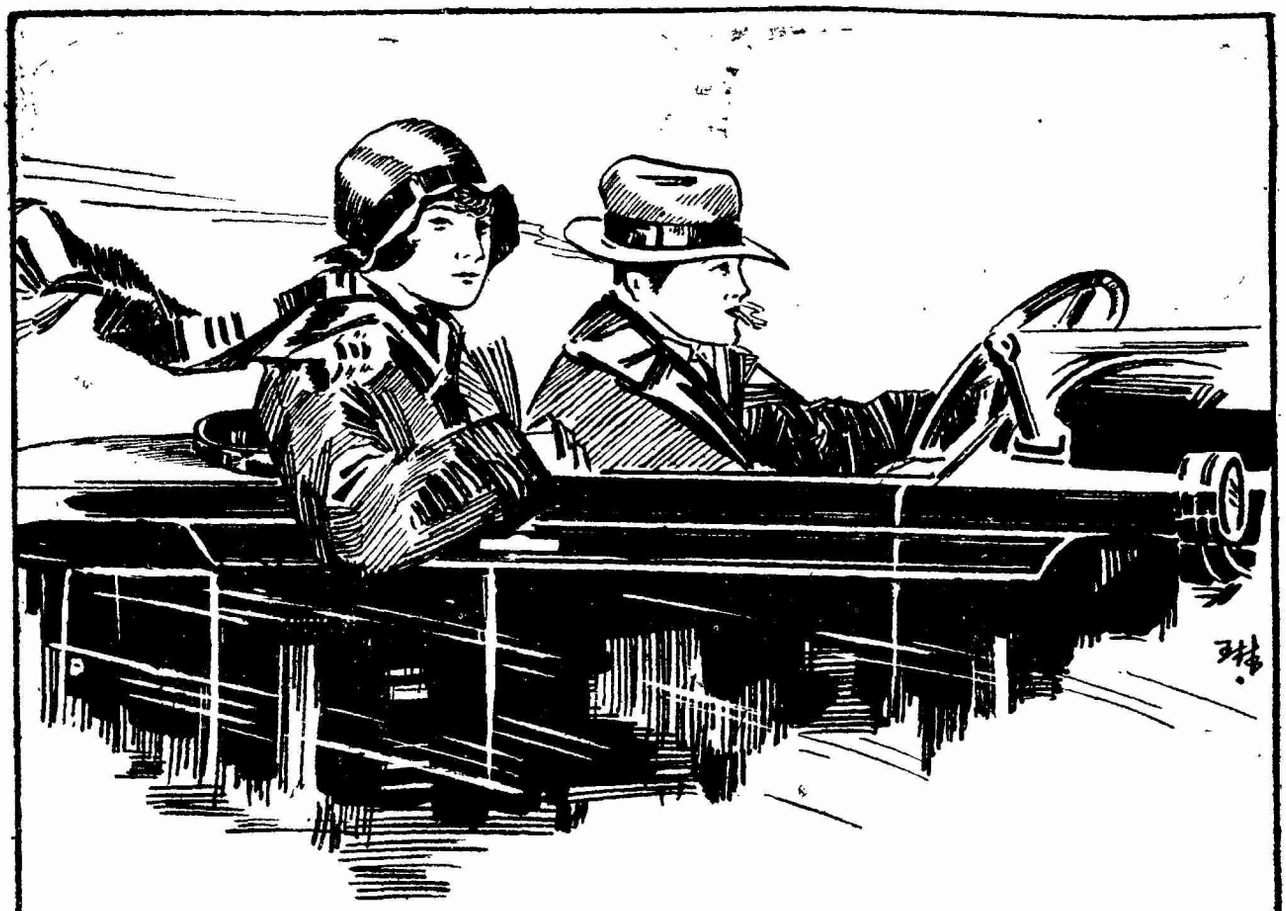

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Chinese Government Railways

Peiping-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

Time Table

In effect Feb. 20, 1929

From Peiping to Hankow

Station / Train	Peiping	Shihkiachuan	Chengchow	Hsiaokanhsien	Hankow
* No. 1	d.18.00	a. 2.16 d. 2.56	a.17.15 d.17.35	d.11.49	a.14.20
* No. 11	d. 9.55	a.19.27 d.20.07	a.13.26 d.13.46	a.12.18 d.12.23	a.16.05
* No. 3			d.13.15	a. 7.18 d. 7.21	a. 9.50
No. 9	d. 9.40	a.18.21 d.19.01	a 10.50		
No. 23	d. 5.40	a 21.44			
No. 25		d. 3.45	a. 5.05		
No. 27			d.10.06	a.20.07 d.20.37	a. 2.33
No. 75.				d.13.00	a.17.05

From Hankow to Peiping

Station / Train	Hankow	Hsiaokanhsien	Chengchow	Shihkiachuan	Peiping
* No. 2	d.18.00	d.20.39	a.14.28 d.14.48	a. 5.05 d. 5.45	a.13.50
* No. 12	d.10.50	a.14.51 d.14.56	a.13.13 d.13.33	a. 7.32 d. 8.12	a.17.30
* No. 4	d.13.30	a.16.01 d.16.03	a.10.05		
No. 10			d.17.41	a. 9.33 d.10.13	a.18.35
No. 28	d. 1.00	a. 7.00 d. 7.20	a.17.34		
No. 26			d.22.34	a. 2.15	
No. 24				d. 7.40	a.20.06
No. 74	d. 7.45	a.11.39			

REMARKS: *With First, Second and Third Class Dining Cars.

Telegraphic Address "KINCO" Code A. B. C. 5th Edition. For further information, address Hankow Line, Managing Director, Peiping-Hankow.

Lung-Hai and Pien-Lo Lines

In Operation: From Tapu (Haichow) to Lingpao: 825 Kilometers

In Construction: From Lingpao to Sianfu: 225 Kilometers

"The Great Overland Route in China"

This Line will soon become the most important Railway in China, connecting as it will, the remote provinces of Kansu, Shensi and Honan with the sea and passing through the ancient and famous capitals of Lanchow, Sian, Loyang and Kaifeng.

There are many points of historical interest to visit along the line, the best known being Lung-Men with its gigantic display of carved stone Buddhas, dating back from the introduction of Buddhism into China, some 2000 years ago.

The Lunghai and Pienlo Lines are connected at Hsuchow with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and at Chengchow with the Peking-Hankow Railway.

An "Express" train runs thrice a week between Hsuchow and Chengchow leaving Hsuchow Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and leaving Chengchow Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This train is provided with 1st and 2nd class cars, sleeping and dining accommodations.

For further particulars, intending passengers are requested to apply to the Shanghai Office, Lunghai Railway Administration, at the Chung-Foo Bank Building, 25 Jinkee Road.

Shanghai

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